FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 179

16 September 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Haig Allegations on Chemical Weapons 'Groundless' AA 1
  Allegations Cover For U.S. CW AA 2
  Haig 'Lies' Assailed [Korotkov] AA 3
  U.S. Press on CW Efforts [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Sep] AA 4
Allen Remarks on Parity Give Lie to U.S. Arms Race [Kharkov] AA 4
U.S. Armament Plans Have No Chance of Success AA 5
'Autumn Forge-81' Exercises 'Clearly Provocative [Bogachev] AA 5
NATO Exercises Undermine Foundations of Peace [Soltan] AA 6
IZVESTIYA Examines U.S.-FRG Missile Differences [Grigoryants, 9 Sep] AA 7
FRG Parties' Arms, Detente Policies Contrasted [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 5 Sep] AA 8
Proposal on Missile Deployment Moratorium Repeated [Shishkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Sep] AA 10
Disarmament Committee, Radiological Weapons Viewed [Dmitrichev in IZVESTIYA 9 Sep] AA 11

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Brezhnev, Others Speak at Awards Ceremony BB 1
Socialist Countries Award Orders to Kirilenko [PRAVDA 9 Sep] BB 3
First Phase of Baltic Magnetological Survey Ends [PRAVDA 7 Sep] BB 3
PRAVDA Reviews Book on Interparty Cooperation [Sharov, 6 Sep] BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review on Solidarity, U.S. Arms Spending [Bolshakov, 13 Sep] CC 1
Troyanovskiy Assails Pretoria at UN Namibia Debate [Tolkunov in PRAVDA 11 Sep] CC 4
UN Namibia Vote Exposes U.S. Support of Aggression [Kulik] CC 5
PRAVDA on OPEC Conference, World Oil Prices [Vasilyev, 6 Sep] CC 6
'Communications-81' Exhibition Opens in Moscow CC 7
  Smirnov Opens Exhibition [PRAVDA 2 Sep] CC 7
  Tikhonov Visits 15 Sep CC 8
Minister on Communications Exhibition, Advances [Pervyshin in IZVESTIYA 2 Sep] CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Labor Day Atmosphere Reveals Discontent in U.S. [Linnik in PRAVDA 10 Sep] A 1
TRUD Cites Jack Anderson Reports on CIA Activities [Sisnev, 10 Sep] A 1

CHINA

Kharkov Views Chinese-U.S. Arms Cooperation B 1
PRAVDA Notes Increased PRC Pressure on Indochina [Skvortsov, 11 Sep] B 1
Beijing's 'Duplicitous' Ties With Seoul Exposed [Mikhaylov] B 2
China's 'Aggression in Mapmaking' Discussed [(Aihao)] B 3
'Harmful' Chinese Export Products Criticized B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

S. Korean-Japanese Economic Problems Noted C 1
DPRK Vice President Cited on Reunification [PRAVDA 9 Sep] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

India's Rao, IZVESTIYA Assess Dost Visit to India D 1
    Indian Spokesman's Statements [PRAVDA 10 Sep] D 1
    IZVESTIYA Commentary [Grigoryants 11 Sep] D 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Afghan 'Terrorist' Claims [Biryukov, Tyskovskiy 9 Sep] D 2
Karmal Outlines DRA Youth's Role in Struggle [PRAVDA 11 Sep] D 2
KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Denounces DRA Clergy, Rebels [5 Sep] D 3
Telecommunications Link With India Being Completed [Latifi, Shirokov in PRAVDA 26 Aug] D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Friendship Festival Held; Delegate Speaks [PRAVDA 11 Sep] E 1
PRAVDA Views Recent Economic Progress in SRV [Domogatskikh, 2 Sep] E 1
Kampuchean 'Assemblage' in Singapore U.S.-PRC Ploy [Biryukov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 Sep] E 3
IZVESTIYA Welcomes Result of India-Kampuchea Talks [Svetov, 9 Sep] E 4
Thai Cooperatives Chief Gives Impressions of Trip [Mezentsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Sep] E 5
PRC Pretends To Be Burma's Friend, Backs Rebels [(S. Sergeyev)] E 6
Telegrams Exchanged on Malaysia's National Day [PRAVDA 9 Sep] E 7
Briefs: Haiphong TU Delegation E 7

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Coverage of Solidarity Congress, 'Appeal' F 1
    'Antisocialist Character' Seen F 1
    Union Official Condemns Appeal F 2
FRG 'Collection' Cited on Interference in Poland F 3
Honecker Visits USSR Display at Leipzig Fair [PRAVDA 7 Sep] F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Vatican Denies E. Bloc Behind Attack on Pope [Kapralov, Popov in IZVESTIYA 10 Sep] G 1
Ponomarev Greets UK's Foot on Moscow Arrival G 1
Kuznetsov Greets Danish Parliamentary Delegation [IZVESTIYA 5 Sep] G 1
IZVESTIYA Notes Developing Trade Ties With Turkey [9 Sep] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As-Sadat 'Lies, Fabrications' Against USSR Hit [Artyunov] H 1
PRAVDA Denounces Israeli Policy on West Bank, Gaza [Peresada, 11 Sep] H 1
Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Festival Ends 27 Aug [PRAVDA 28 Aug] H 2
Tunisian Delegation Visits Samarkand, Uzbek SSR H 2
    'Tunis Week' Ends H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Leader Underscores South African Threat [Volkov, Zenovich in PRAVDA 11 Sep] J 1
Mengistu Speaks on Socialist Society in Ethiopia J 2
Somali President Pays 'Lipservice' to Peace Policy [Tanov] J 2
Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Madagascar J 3
    Meeting With Officials J 3
    IZVESTIYA Report [Pitlyatskin, Zubkov 11 Sep] J 3
CPSU Delegation Returns From Visit to Benin [PRAVDA 8 Sep] J 4
New Ambassadors Appointed to Senegal, Gambia [PRAVDA 5 Sep] J 4
African Consumer Delegation Departs Uzbek SSR J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Involvement in Central America Assailed [Korionov in PRAVDA 8 Sep] K 1
U.S. Connection With Epidimics in Cuba Noted K 3
Outgoing Cuban Ambassador Calls on Romanov [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Sep] K 3
CPSU Delegate Returns From Guyana Party Congress [PRAVDA 1 Sep] K 4
Gromyko, Grenada Minister Exchange Greetings [IZVESTIYA 11 Sep] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Rashidov Interviewed on Important Current Issues [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 35] R 1
Papers Stress Importance of Work With Letters R 10
Government Announces Increased Aid to Families R 11
Crackdown on Smuggling at Moscow Airport Reported R 12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Minister Reports Oil Extraction Plan Exceeded [Nikitin in PRAVDA 6 Sep] S 1
Need for Development in Coal Mining Noted [Bratchenko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 30 Aug] S 2
Wage Hikes for Mining Industry Workers Reported S 2
Commentary on Pay Raise for Mining Workers S 2
Development of Powder Metallurgy Examined [Shevtsov in PRAVDA 7 Sep] S 3
Kisilev at Minsk Technical Training Conference [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 28 Aug] S 3
Commentary on Competition, Technical Progress [Torkanovskiy in PRAVDA 3 Sep] S 4
Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Light Industry Meeting S 4
Azerbaijan Ministry of Light Industry Criticized [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 5 Sep] S 4
Briefs: Kazakh Coal Reserves S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA On RSFSR Harvesting Progress [Nivin, 10 Sep] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1307 Earth Satellite Launched 15 Sep U 1
Academy of Sciences Researches MHD-Generators U 1
Comparison of Tikhonov Speech at 'Svyaz-81' [PRAVDA 3 Sep] U 1
Briefs: Nuclear Power Plants U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Review Marks End of 'Zapad-81' Exercises [PRAVDA 13 Sep] V 1
Yepishev Addresses Conference on Party Work [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Aug] V 2

HAIG ALLEGATIONS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'GROUNDLESS'

LD141535 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep, TASS--Paying a brief visit to West Berlin, U.S. Secretary of State Haig made a statement which, according to Western news agencies, is more vituperatively and arrogantly anti-Soviet than any other of his speeches. Without shrinking from the use of patent falsehoods cooked up by the CIA, the state secretary slanderously charged the Soviet Union and its allies with using chemical agents in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

These thoroughly libelous and groundless allegations distort the real state of affairs to such an extent and make such a mess of facts that even U.S. journalists have been taken aback. UPI, for instance, has characterized them as the most striking aspect of Haig's speech.

Indeed, no country in the history of international relations has used chemical weapons as extensively as the United States. Haig, who fought in Vietnam during the 1960's should know more than anyone else about the large-scale use of chemical agents by the U.S. aggressors in Indochina. Between 1961 to 1969 as much as 44 percent of all forests was "treated" in South Vietnam alone, and about two million Vietnamese became victims of that barbarous weapon. This criminal practice continues to be used today. Bands of counterrevolutionaries are supplied with chemical grenades made in the United States and use them against the civilian population of Afghanistan. The Salvadoran junta backed by Washington drops chemical bombs of the U.S. make on patriots and civilians in El Salvador.

At the same time, the United States itself is carrying on in full gear work to improve and stockpile these inhuman means of warfare. A major factory to produce new, "binary" chemical agents is being built, according to the newspaper Washington POST, the outbreak of chemical war is thus becoming even more probable than before.

Given all these facts, it becomes clear why the United States joined only half a century later, and even then with reservation, the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of suffocating, poisonous and other similar gases and bacteriological agents in warfare, the protocol which was signed by the Soviet Union among the first countries. It also becomes clear why Washington, using all sorts of artificial pretexts, hampers the conclusion of a convention to ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and to ensure the elimination of their arsenals, a draft of which was tabled by the Soviet Union at the Disarmament Committee way back in 1972.

All this makes it clear that Haig's slanderous allegations about the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union only pursue the objective of distracting attention from the preparations for chemical warfare that have been started by Washington. Moreover, the secretary of state needed this big lie, as well as assertions about the threat posed by Soviet tanks to European peace, to justify a future deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe, although the United States is reassuring its NATO allies that no such deployment is being planned at the moment.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is obviously playing up to Haig. Recently he proposed a "linkage" between the problem of neutron weapons and that of "Soviet tank superiority and Soviet chemical weapons." This "linkage" is intended to mask the immense danger posed by neutron weapons, which enhance the chance of Europe becoming the battlegrounds of a devastating nuclear war at the early stages of an armed conflict.

Haig's entire speech with its abundance absurd concoctions about the "Soviet military threat" is intended to distract world public attention from the real threat posed by Washington's militarist course in order to dampen the protests against it that are growing throughout the world and particularly the increasing indignation of the European public with President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons, which the Pentagon intends to use primarily in Europe.

According to news agencies, mass-scale demonstrations in which about 50,000 people took part were held during Haig's visit to Western Berlin. The demonstrators carried the streamers with inscriptions "No to the Neutron Bomb," "Nothing Is More Important Than Peace" and "We Do Not Want To Be Defended at the Cost of Our Lives."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1754 GMT on 14 September transmits a service message changing the number of demonstrators to read: ...in which about 80,000 people took part...]

The police used water cannons and tear gas to disperse demonstrators, and over one hundred of them were arrested. Sixty policemen were wounded in clashes with demonstrators.

The newspaper New York TIMES points out that that demonstration was the most massive since the Vietnam war. According to the newspaper, the participants in the manifestation forcefully made it clear that they believed Haig's foreign policy to be a source of world tension.

Allegations Cover For U.S. CW

LD151510 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep, TASS--The Washington administration has staged a new anti-Soviet propaganda farce, which has ended in failure. A press conference was held here by U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel, which was pompously advertised as a major statement in support of State Secretary Alexander Haig's slanderous inventions about the "use of chemical weapons by the USSR and its allies in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan." Speaking in West Berlin, the head of the U.S. State Department had said that Washington would provide "evidence" in support.

In reality, however, the Reagan administration again acted in the eyes of the world as a mean and malicious slanderer clearly unable to provide coherent arguments. As might have been expected, Walter Stoessel could not cite a single real fact or any evidence confirming his chief's insinuations.

As a substitution for facts the State Department official made reference to the use of three strong and lethal microtoxines in Kampuchea. These data, he said, were obtained following previous unsuccessful attempts to find physical evidence of the use of chemical weapons.

Mr Stoessel also specified that microtoxines are toxic agents normally emitted by living organisms in nature but, in order to make his allegations seem more convincing, he added that the high levels found were considered abnormal and that it was extremely unlikely that such levels could have emerged as a result of natural intoxications. He also contended that these agents were not to be found in their natural form in Southeast Asia.

Mr Stoessel appeared to realize that the "discovery of microtoxines" itself in Kampuchea, if one is to suppose it to be true, did not and could not have anything to do with the USSR or the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and he did not dare directly link his incoherent "evidence" of the use of toxic agents to the Soviet Union. Moreover, he admitted that the administration's "findings" were preliminary and that additional information had to be obtained to provide confirmation.

The newsmen present at the conference only spread their hands in puzzlement at this sort of "argumentation" by Stoessel, if it may be called so. Then CIA and Pentagon "experts" were brought into play. It is well known that the two agencies' laboratories of lies fabricate all sorts of anti-Soviet inventions, including those about the use of chemical weapons. While talking about some mythical "thousands of victims," these experts in misinformation and slander categorically refused to give their names, which caused ironical comments and indignation in the audience. Significantly enough, even these anonymous "experts" did not risk making direct accusations against the Soviet Union.

The question is now, why the Reagan administration should have needed to stage this unseemly show. The answer can be found to a certain extent in commentaries by the American press. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL says it is no accident that the administration has chosen the present moment for statements on this far-fetched "question." Mr Stoessel's statement, the agency says, is part of Washington's campaign of propaganda and brainwashing of the U.S. and West European public opinion with a view to a considerable build-up in NATO's military potential. The vociferous publication of this information, the CBS television network says, coincided with the Reagan administration's desperate attempt to enlist support for its policy both in Europe and the United States itself.

It could be added that Washington's crude insinuations seek to cover up its own preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. The United States is feverishly replenishing its chemical arsenals. The construction is in full swing of a new huge plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to produce the so-called binary chemical ammunition which has lethal nerve effects.

The sinister nature of these preparations is the more obvious because not a single country has ever made such ample use of chemical weapons as the United States since they were invented. In South Vietnam alone, some 2 million people became victims of chemical warfare. Today American-made chemical weapons are lavishly supplied to terrorist groups sent to Afghanistan, which sow death among the country's civilians. U.S.-made chemical bombs are also used by the reactionary junta in El Salvador against patriotic forces and civilians.

Haig 'Lies' Assailed

LD151820 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] During his visit to West Berlin, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig again came up with slanderous fabrications about the use by Soviet units in Afghanistan of chemical weapons against civilians. He also stated that Soviet chemical weapons are being used in Laos and Kampuchea.

Chemical weapons are one of the favorite themes of this general in diplomatic disguises. They are a kind of hobby horse of the new chief of the U.S. State Department. One cannot help asking why. What does Alexander Haig hope to achieve by bringing up again this repeatedly rejected and intentional lie? Is he concerned about mankind's fate? Or is he concerned with the moral or legal aspects of the use of these barbaric weapons? Alas, nothing of the sort. We assert that through the use of military terminology, to which the general is accustomed, Haig is trying to use lies as smokescreen for the escalation of the production of chemical weapons in the United States and their deployment in various parts of the globe, as well as active preparations by the U.S. Armed Forces for a war in which deadly poisonous substances would be used.

We must remind the general that in 1972, that is, before the beginning of his diplomatic career when he was deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Army, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries presented to the UN Committee for Disarmament a joint proposal for a convention on the banning of chemical weapons. Almost 10 years have elapsed since then and the convention has still not been adopted because of U.S. resentment. Former Major Gen Alexander Haig, who fought in Vietnam, undoubtedly knew that the United States was spraying poisonous substances over 13,000 square km in Vietnam and had dropped more than 36 million tons of chemical bombs on that must tested country. Incidentally, were these things not done on Haig's orders? The United States used 87 million liters of the poisonous herbicide Agent Orange in Indochina, which killed more than 2 million people in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

We must remind this general, who presumably suffers from schlerosis, that the United States supplied chemicals weapons to the shah's Iran, that U.S. chemical grenades carrying the mark CS-517 have been delivered to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, that even at this moment U.S. chemical bombs are being dropped from U.S. helicopters in El Salvador.

The Pentagon is now preparing a new policy for the use of chemical weapons. The 5-year program for the production of poisonous substances, prepared by the U.S. Defense Department is estimated to cost $2.47 billion. According to a secret Department of Defense report this sum is in fact 2-3 times higher. Even now the U.S. arsenal includes a huge quantity of chemical weapons. The New York TIMES magazine writes that the stocks of warheads and mines affecting the nervous system alone exceed 40,000 tons. The active preparation by the United States for a barbaric chemical war cannot be covered up by any lie by Alexander Haig.

U.S. Press on CW Efforts

PM160815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] New York, 8 Sep (TASS)--Blatantly violating many international agreements, the U.S. administration is preparing for chemical warfare.

Active work to develop fundamentally new types of chemical weapons, the American press notes in this connection, has now been begun at the Edgewood Arsenal (Maryland). The chemical arsenal at the U.S. Army Base of (Tuels) has been modernized and considerably expanded. In the assessment of AP, it constitutes "the biggest chemical weapons dump."

Overall, according to the bulletin DEFENSE MONITOR, the Pentagon intends to spend about $4 billion over the next 10 years on the development and deployment of various chemical warfare weapons.

ALLEN REMARKS ON PARITY GIVE LIE TO U.S. ARMS RACE

LD151616 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 15 Sep 81

[TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov: "Washington: Placing Stake on Military Superiority"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep TASS--The pronouncements by U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Richard Allen, who addressed the convention of the Air Force Association on Monday, have attracted the attention both in the states itself and in other countries for at least two reasons. In the first place the news agencies pointed out his admission that there is a parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, as he put it, on almost all the most important elements of military strength, including both conventional and nuclear weapons. There is nothing new about this statement, as there have been authoritative pronouncements to this effect even earlier. But it gives the lie to the massive campaign of misinformation, which was started by Washington about the alleged lag of the United States, to the allegation that the USSR has military superiority over the United States.

It is under the invented pretext of Soviet military menace that Washington is engaged in an arms race of unprecedented scale, is starting the production of ever new types of weapons. It is by means of this big lie that the United States has imposed on NATO the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe striving to divert from itself a return strike, while exposing its NATO allies to such a strike.

The U.S. presidential national security adviser, also made another characteristic admission. He openly declared that the present Washington administration is trying to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union and intends to hold talks on arms control only from the positions of strength. This statement is fresh proof of the fact that the military strategic parity between the United States and the USSR does not suit Washington's book. The Reagan administration is obsessed with the striving to ensure at any cost military superiority over the USSR. With this aim in view it is building up intensively its militaristic preparations in the United States itself and is ever more deeply drawing into the dangerous vortex of the arms race its NATO partners, Japan and some developing countries. The attainment of military superiority over the USSR has been proclaimed as its prime goal by the Washington administration.

The Washington administration is unhappy about the present military strategic balance as it contains the strivings ambitions, limits its expansionist actions. Therefore stake on superiority is preferred to equal parity.

Richard Allen again declared that the United States will continue rearming itself at a fast rate. In other words it stakes on the use of force in its global policy. These calculations are fraught with a serious danger to the cause of peace. The Soviet Union does not seek confrontation with the United States. It opposes to the Washington course for confrontation, constructive fair talks, which are based on strict reckoning with the fundamental principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

U.S. ARMAMENT PLANS HAVE NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS

LD152008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] According to the CBS television company, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has sent President Reagan a strategic plan for confirmation, providing for the creation of new forms and systems of strategic arms to the end of the present century. The Pentagon chief proposes basing 100 mobile-based MX ICBM's in 1,000 silos, which are planned to be constructed in the territory of the State of Nevada, to the north of Las Vegas. It is proposed to create a special system for the defense of these missiles.

The Weinberger plan also includes the manufacture of the first 50 B-1 bombers until the end of 1986. In addition, it is planned to build by 1990 at least 100 Stealth bombers, invisible to present-day radar, which will serve to augment the B-1 aircraft for penetrating an air defense system. Finally, it is intended to develop a modern type of long-range missile for the latest Trident submarine. According to CBS, President Reagan will make a final decision on the Weinberger plan before the end of September.

These Pentagon plans once again demonstrate the course of the present American administration for whipping up the arms race in order to achieve U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union, as was in effect admitted by Allen, the President's national security adviser. Speaking at the convention of the Air Force Association in Washington, he advised an intensified buildup of the U.S. military might on the pretext of closing the window of vulnerability and regaining the lead in the military sphere. The Reagan administration considers that the main way to regain this lead is to reorganize simultaneously all three forms of the U.S. nuclear forces.

Against the backdrop of these militant statements by Allen, his other remark to the effect that President Reagan is allegedly full of determination to proceed along the road of negotiations was very unconvincing. From the further statements of the President's adviser, it follows that his assurances are also very cynical.

The United States, according to Allen, intends to conduct negotiations only from a position of strength, having provided the funds for military purposes and the deployment of a sufficient number of American Armed Forces. Furthermore, Washington will be prepared to conduct negotiations only on the principles and only taking account of the aims laid down by the U.S. President.

It is appropriate to remind the White House that the methods of threats, diktat and blackmail failed way back in the fifties. Now it is more than ever true that they have not the slightest chance of success.

'AUTUMN FORGE-81' EXERCISES 'CLEARLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD142026 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 14 Sep 81

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--September 14 marked the start of a series of giant military exercises of NATO's land forces under the code name of "Autumn Forge-81" in which 200,000 servicemen take part, including 71,000 Americans.

Taking part in the exercises are 15,000 tanks, armoured vehicles and other combat machines, and up to 300 military aircraft. During the preparations for the exercises, 17,000 American soldiers were airlifted from the United States to Europe.

Timed with the exercises of the land forces was a show of the NATO's naval might in a series of exercises in vast water spaces of the Norwegian, Baltic and North Seas and in the Atlantic Ocean. Recently exercises were staged by U.S. Marines on the island of Vieques in the Caribbean and in the area of the naval base Guantanamo illegally occupied by the United States. In the near future, joined U.S.-Egyptian military exercises will be staged in Egyptian territory, and U.S.-Japanese exercises in the Japanese training ground Higasifuji.

The holding, during 2 months, of the major military exercises on a vast area of the globe, from the Caribbean Sea to Egypt and from Greenland to Portuguese coast makes it clear that the Pentagon has decided to carry out a practical checking of the readiness on the part of the United States to protect its might on a scale unheard-of since the times of World War II. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that U.S. troops must be prepared to wage a prolonged war almost in any quarter of the globe.

The recent NATO exercises carried out under the direction of the Pentagon indicate that Washington is planning both a protracted and aggressive war. For instance, what "U.S. capacity to respond to a threat" can there be, say, in staging war games on the island of Vieques where U.S. Marines practiced invasion into the small insular stage of Grenada in the Caribbean?

The NATO exercises have a clearly provocative thrust. As is pointed out by a correspondent of the American A.B.C. television company, on the eve of the "Autumn Forge-81" exercises, U.S. tanks took positions 7 miles from the GDR border. NATO's naval forces plan to stage exercises off the coast of Finland, in the immediate vicinity of Soviet territory, evidently in the pursuit of a clearly unrealistic aim to "achieve the intimidation effect" on the socialist countries.

There are grounds to suppose that broad participation in the exercises in FRG territory of U.S. Armed Forces is intended, according to U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci, to make the West European allies of the United States "to collaborate with it and listen to it."

NATO's intensified military activity in the autumn of 1981 has nothing to do with either defence or with "containing a potential adversary". It only serves to emphasise the aggressive and dangerous strategic plans of the new administration in Washington.

NATO EXERCISES UNDERMINE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

LD142100 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Our commentator Yuriy Soltan says the following about the nature of the NATO pact military maneuvers which have just started.

As soon as the exercises began, the Western press immediately described them as a battle for Europe. Vast quantities of troops and military technology have been set in motion over the vast area, from Greenland to Turkey. Nearly half a million men and a large number of tanks, aircraft and ships are taking part in the maneuvers. A total of 17,000 men, as well as military equipment, are being moved to Western Europe from the United States.

The scale alone shows that the exercises which have just started are no orinary exercises. They look more like a provocative flexing of muscles aimed at increasing the present tension in Europe. The provocative character of the maneuvers is further illustrated by the fact that air raid and bombing exercises, simulated nuclear missiles strikes and landing of troops will take place mainly, as they put it in NATO headquarters, along the forward lines, that is in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is reported that the simulated operations will be largely offensive in character.

The present maneuvers fit perfectly the concept of "from a position of strength," which the Washington administration has opted for.

A visit by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to Europe coincides with the beginning of the exercises. He has given several interviews and made a provocative speech in Berlin. The U.S. secretary of state spoke about the Soviet Union with a threatening tone, asked NATO countries to spare no effort in making military preparations and again insisted on the need to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries. Naturally, he did not omit the standard phraseology according to which the United States allegedly wants negotiations with the Soviet Union, but immediately went on to state that Washington will hold such negotiations only from positions of strength. This attitude, which naturally cannot lead to any constructive results, is now to be backed by NATO's extensive military maneuvers which are being held at the initiative of the United States.

In the present-day world, which smells more and more of gunpowder, the responsibility for this falls primarily on the United States. Just and stable peace for all cannot be ensured by means of demonstrations of power, sabre-rattling or tests of strength. The readiness to take into account the rights and interests of others, honesty and a dialogue conducted on an equal footing are the way which leads toward reducing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union is calling for the adoption of this road. Speaking about restraint and reciprocity and at the same time pursuing, as the character of the current NATO maneuvers shows, a provocative policy means undermining the foundations of peace.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S.-FRG MISSILE DIFFERENCES

PM150857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the general headline "Military Diktat--The Basis of Imperialism's Policy"]

[Text] Bonn--The Palette of disagreements between the United States and its Western European allies is rich in somber colors. Washington is hoping to rule its competing partners with an iron fist and the United States is striving simultaneously to disrupt its allies' trade and economic relations, primarily those of the FRG, with the socialist states. Finally, pursuing, among other things, the same aim--that of weakening the EEC's competitiveness--the United States is striving for a continous increase in military spending from the community's members.

It cannot be said that the "10," including the FRG, are following the Reagan administration's directives submissively. Washington's persistent efforts to foist medium-range nuclear missiles on West Germany have sparked off a wave of protests in the country. Expressions of discontent at the senior partner's unceremoniousness are changing to specific measures of resistance here. Despite NATO's well-known decision on an annual 3-percent increase in the military budget, the Federal Republic has decided to increase it by only 1.8 percent in 1982. Furthermore, neither official Bonn nor FRG business circles have any intention of heeding the Washington leaders' warnings and want to develop business links with the USSR.

But perhaps the most garish color in the palette of disagreements has taken shape in relations among the allies on the "military security" question. Never has the alienation between the United States and Western Europe been so open as now, following Reagan's decision to produce the neutron weapon. This step was a slap in the face for the Western Europeans with whom it was not even considered necessary to consult. Moreover, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger presented this decision as a lesson to disobedient partners daring to reduce their military spending despite the "boss'" orders. A truly shock reaction was caused by Washington's harsh statement to the effect that no "right of veto" at all is recognized for the allies in the military-political decisions which the U.S. administration will be taking. In the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG's opinion, Reagan may resort to such an argument whenever he wishes to give his electorate the impression of being a "tough politician," but are such methods appropriate in relations with partners?

By all accounts, the Western Europeans have been assigned the role of the meek performer of Washington's orders. The impression is emerging, the newspaper continues, that on the issue of deploying the neutron weapon the United States will act as it decides, taking no account of its NATO partners' opinion. They will simply be presented with a fait accompli.

In its leading article the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG is expressing the feeling, widespread in the FRG, of distrust of and hostility toward the United States. The wave of anti-U.S. feeling is even embracing those strata of the population traditionally loyal to their transatlantic partner. Public opinion, the capital's GENERALANZEIGER remarks, rejects the new types of nuclear weapon which the United States intends to deliver to an FRG already bristling with nuclear weapons. Prominent Social Democratic Party of Germany figure Egon Bahr has stated: "It is in our interests to give a clear 'no' to the plans to deploy neutron weapons in West Germany." E. Bahr reproached the U.S. leaders for "arrogance of power" and demanded the FRG's right to participate in deciding questions concerning the neutron weapons.

Washington's lack of ceremony has provoked indignation among many Western European leaders. Even FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher was forced to state "Europe must have greater weight in relations with the United States." Yet it is well known that Genscher has always had cordial relations with the new U.S. administration.

The situation should be oversimplified. The U.S. President's decision to produce the neutron weapon has caused a far from identical reaction among the ranks of West German politicians. The ruling coalition's leaders, including Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, have tried to avoid direct condemnation of Washington's decisions. The opposition bloc, as though under contract to promote Reagan's business on the Rhine, is fiercely defending his decision. In an interview to DIE WELT, Christian Social Union leader F.-J. Strauss advocated not only the deployment of neutron weapons on the FRG's territory but also that units of West Germany's Bundeswehr be equipped with them. As for the production of this weapon, Washington is not obliged to ask for its allies' agreement, Strauss said.

The discussion which has begun on the question of whether the United States has the "right" to deliver neutron devices to the FRG without Bonn's consent attracts a lot of attention. The answer given by some politicians is that there is no treaty obliging the United States to consult with the FRG, the point being that the Americans themselves decide the question of the weapons with which to equip their forces located in West Germany. As we can see, they are trying to force a most important political issue into a procrustean bed of formally legal norms in order to open a loophole for the delivery of neutron weapons to West Germany.

The Federal Government stated recently that the introduction of neutron devices for the U.S. forces stationed in the FRG would be "clear grounds for consultations," since it is not only a legal but a political issue. It is unthinkable, an official Bonn spokesman stated, that the rearmament of the U.S. forces on FRG territory could take place without the Federal Government's agreement.

Thus the U.S. decision to produce the barbarous neutron weapon has once again laid bare the machinery of reciprocal relations between the United States and the North Atlantic bloc members. Again, as often before in recent years, Washington's Western European partners feel themselves to be pawns on the board of U.S. global strategy. Washington simply does not conceive of any relations with the Western European partners apart from those of command and subordination.

FRG PARTIES' ARMS, DETENTE POLICIES CONTRASTED

PM141126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Yu. Yakhontov article "International Notes": "Heralds of Militarism"]

[Text] As the protests grow in FRG political and public circles against the U.S. decision to deploy new missiles in Western Europe and embark on the mass production of neutron weapons (also for use on the European Continent), reactionary forces in the FRG are also becoming more active.

First and foremost this means the rightwing leaders of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU).

In fact there is nothing new about such activity on the part of this bloc. Just as they did for 20 years when the bloc was in power in Bonn, so in subsequent years right up to the present CDU/CSU figures, in whom West German voters have refused to place their confidence four times in succession, continue to play the part of heralds of militarism.

They demand unconditional consent to the development of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, welcome the production of the barbaric neutron weapon and zealously play the part of fighters against "anti-Americanism," trying to discredit the participants in the FRG mass antimissile movement. They brand as apostates those who are opposed to turning the Federal Republic, and Western Europe as a whole, into a U.S. missile firing range. The bloc's leaders evidently hope that the White House will notice and assess their zeal appropriately.

Among those who sing particularly loudly in this chorus of instigators of the arms race and the exacerbation of the international situation are H. Kohl, chairman of the CDU, and F.-J. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian CSU, and also such figures in the reactionary bloc as A. Dregger, A. Zimmermann, H. Geissler and a number of others.

The main target of their unrestrained attacks and flagrantly provocative fabrications is the Soviet Union and its consistent peace-loving policy. What mortal sins they accuse our country of: The complete absurdity of these "accusations" does not worry their originators--for them, the USSR is implementing an "imperialist and neocolonialist policy" and trying to "divide the FRG from the United States," force it into "submission" and so on, and so forth.

H. Kohl and those who think like him, not having their own realistic political program, make use of the ruling coalition's individual errors and slips as a pretext for attacks. They curse such prominent figures in the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) as W. Brandt, E. Bahr, E. Eppler and O. Lafontaine, who see a need for good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union and for talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and on disarmament. Indeed, the CDU/CSU leaders curse all who are opposed to war, the arms race and the so-called NATO "missile decision" and in favor of peace. The words "fighter for peace" and "pacifist" are dirty words to their ears.

By all appearances the history of recent decades has taught the "Christian" bloc nothing. Otherwise H. Kohl and CSU Bundestag Deputy H. Huyn could hardly go so far as to demand that the Bundeswehr be armed with neutron weapons, to say nothing of the complete readiness of the CDU/CSU ruling clique to welcome the new American missiles on West German soil with open arms.

"Upgrading" is what the rightwing CDU/CSU leaders seek. These gentlemen are least of all concerned about the FRG population's really vital national interests. Yet these interests are quite obvious. "It is bound to cause problems for us," SPD Chairman W. Brandt noted, not without reason, "when the Americans deploy on our territory missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory, while we Germans have no rights as regards their possible use."

Whether the CDU/CSU leaders like it or not, the fallaciousness of the concept behind their foreign and security policy is now becoming increasingly clear. This concept is characterized by hostility to detente and is based only on arms and on the desire to gain a "position of strength." But this, as many people in the FRG itself believe, indicates not only a striking lack of sensible ideas, but direct opposition to the tasks of ensuring peace. Incidentally, it can hardly even be called a policy, since the line followed by H. Kohl and his bloc amounts to a line of blindly following in the wake of the present U.S. administration, which aims to undermine detente and step up the nuclear missile arms race.

PROPOSAL ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT MORATORIUM REPEATED

PM140836 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Defending and Consolidating Peace"]

[Text] It is with massive demonstrations, rallies and street processions that on 1 September our world's peoples celebrated International Peace Day timed to coincide with the melancholy 42d anniversary of the start of World War II. The tremendous sacrifices made on the altar of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism are indelibly imprinted on people's memory. Mankind paid a high price for that victory--more than 50 million lives and thousands of destroyed cities and villages.

As they bowed their heads in memory of these sacrifices, champions of peace in the most diverse countries expressed their unshakeable desire to prevent forever a recurrence of those monstrous crimes. The remark Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, repeated in many world languages, again rang out that day with special force: "Nowadays there is no more important international task for our party and our people than to defend peace."

The huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and conventional explosives loom over mankind like a sinister black cloud. Scientists have calculated that there is the equivalent of 15 tons of TNT for every person on earth--from baby to old man. But even all that is not enough for President Reagen's American administration. Sabotaging the SALT talks, it has decided to produce neutron weapons and is strenously foisting new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the West European countries.

This represents a lethal danger to Europe's peoples. After all, the Pershing-II missiles that Washington intends to install there have a range of 2,500 km and are very accurate. Thus despite Washington's soothing statements that their purpose is to defend Europe, they are offensive weapons and may be the source of incalculable trouble for our continent.

The millions of people who celebrated International Peace Day on 1 September said a firm "No!" to the American military's criminal plans. The American missiles, they declared, may trigger another way. Under these conditions it is perfectly clear that the demonstration in favor of peace are essentially demonstrations in favor of saving both the European peoples and European civilization. The struggle for peace in Europe today is a struggle for the future of all mankind.

Those who are actively fighting against the threat of another war derive inspiration and confidence in the ultimate victory of their just cause from the peace program for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our party's supreme forum graphically and cogently demonstrated to the whole world and to all the peoples our extremely profound commitment to the cause of peace and readiness to do everything possible to consolidate it. The new peace proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cover the most acute and most urgent international issues. They are profoundly realistic. They express the USSR's readiness to safeguard detente and to curb the arms race on the basis of equitable talks.

The Soviet initiatives are not aimed at securing any one-sided advantages for the Soviet Union. This is graphically confirmed by the SALT II treaty reached in 1979, which has never entered into force through the fault of the American administration.

It is clear that the Soviet Union cannot sit idly by in the face of American imperialism's mounting war preparations, which are, moreover, paraded in so menacing a fashion. We have never sought, nor do we seek military superiority over the other side," L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress. "That is not our policy. But we will not allow such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, and also talking with us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile."

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is capable of creating any armaments on which the imperialists might try to gamble. But it is also clear that our country is a consistent opponent of the development of another dangerous arms race, an arms race getting nearer and nearer to the line beyond which it might cease to be possible to introduce any effective curbs by means of agreements based on mutual monitoring.

The Soviet Union proposes not only concluding an agreement banning the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons but is also fighting consistently for a total ban on nuclear weapons. It is this aim that is served by the Soviet proposals for an end to the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. An important step on this road is the proposal put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress that a moratorium be established on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR. The constructiveness of this proposal is clear: The arms race is halted; a ban is introduced on the deployment of new nuclear weapons and on the replacement of existing ones, thereby stabilizing the situation in Europe; favorable conditions are created for holding talks.

No one is capable of denying that this proposal is sensible and practical, for it is clear to everyone what a lethal danger the continued stockpiling of nuclear weapons poses for the European Continent. Nonetheless, the Reagan administration and its bellicose NATO partners gave the moratorium proposal a hostile reception. To justify their rejection, they cite the claim that the Soviet Union has great superiority in Europe and that a moratorium would merely enshrine this so-called inequality. But, as Soviet leaders have repeatedly explained with the facts at their fingertips, the truth is that for a number of years now in Europe the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles has remained about the same, at approximately 1,000 on each side. But if the new American nuclear missiles were deployed, NATO would gain a superiority of more than 1.5 to 1. More and more people in Europe are beginning to realize that to deploy the new American missiles is the way to destablize the international situation, increase tension and thus to increase the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. This is the reason why the mass struggle against all types of nuclear weapons and for the earliest holding of talks on a wide range of disarmament problems, the consolidation of detente and the development of international cooperation has gained such tremendous scope.

Last week in Canada saw the holding of the 31st Pugwash Conference, in which more than 200 prominent scientists from 30 countries of the world, the Soviet Union included, took part. It was held under the slogan "The Quest for Peace in a World in Crisis." One participant in the meeting, the Canadian scientist W. Epstein, said this: "There is not, nor can there be any such thing as a 'limited' nuclear war. No power can achieve military superiority. History teaches that no new weapon remains the monopoly of one state for long. We must ensure the resumption of constructive dialogue between the United States and the USSR. The nuclear arms race must be stopped in order to create an atmosphere of trust among states."

Similar demands were also put forward by the participants in a meeting, held in Denmark, of the social democratic and socialist parties of a number of NATO states, by the more than 1.5 million FRG citizens who signed the Krefeld appeal, and by the hundreds of thousands of people of good will in other countries who took part in the activities of International Peace Day. By their selfless actions they prove the rightness of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's prophetic remark: "Not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual resources, but the consolidation of peace is the guiding threat to the future."

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE, RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

PM151554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Historical Sciences T. Dmitrichev article: "Urgent Task"]

[Text] At its annual session, which ended recently in Geneva, the Disarmament Committee continued discussing a whole series of extremely important problems.

These included nuclear disarmament, a total ban on nuclear weapon tests and the prohibition of neutron and other types of mass-destruction weapons. These problems also included the question of banning radiological weapons.

Today such weapons do not yet exist. They relate to the category of possible new means of mass destruction. However, the need to prevent their creation is extremely urgent particularly in connection with the U.S. administration's decision on the full-scale manufacture of the neutron bomb, which opens up the way to creating the newest, most dangerous types of weapons, including radiological weapons.

What are radiological weapons? This concept embraces technical means which, although not nuclear explosive devices, are designed to use radioactive materials for military purposes. In other words, to harm people and material valuables by means of radiation created by the disintegration of radioactive substances and similar in its effect to the radiation formed in a nuclear explosion. Potentially, radiological weapons could be used for the mass destruction of people and the contamination of the ground, buildings, water sources, food and so forth.

The prevention of the emergence of radiological weapons would be not only a preventive measure ruling out the possibility of the emergence of a new type of mass-destruction weapon but also an obstacle in the way of the formation of one more channel of the arms race.

The question of banning new types of mass-destruction weapons, including radiological weapons, was first raised by the USSR at the 35th UN General Assembly session. Talks on drafting a corresponding treaty have been underway in the Disarmament Committee since 1979. They are based on the joint Soviet-American draft providing for a ban on the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons.

During the discussion most attention was concentrated on defining radiological weapons and the object (scope) of the ban, the peaceful use of radioactive materials and the observance and verification of the future treaty's action. Certain delegations sought to include in the treaty a provision on defense against attack by nuclear objects. But this subject relates to the special sphere of the regulation of methods of war and humanitarian law and therefore is outside the scope of the document being drafted.

With the support of a number of other states the delegations of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union did everything possible for the successful conclusion of the talks. However, the unrealistic positions of certain states prevented this. As a result, this year the committee has failed to elaborate generally acceptable formulas, although the debate which took place did contribute to a better mutual understanding of the sides' positions.

I would like to hope that at the Disarmament Committee's next session, which is to open next February, the states will display the necessary political will and realism and will be able to agree on all the provisions of the treaty banning radiological weapons. To resolve this important task before the start of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament to be held in 1982 would undoubtedly contribute to the results of its work. The successful conclusion of the talks on radiological weapons would also be of great significance for resolving other questions relating to limiting the arms race--which is particularly important in the present complicated international situation.

The Soviet Union continues to struggle to curb the arms race and thereby deliver mankind from the horrors of a new war.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SPEAK AT AWARDS CEREMONY

LD151100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented in the Kremlin today Soviet orders to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, and Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. During the presentation of the awards, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech. He said:

Dear comrades, our guests Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz took part in the recent exercises of the Soviet Armed Forces. We are satisfied with the way they proceeded. The excellent training, the clear-cut interaction between different services and the skilled handling of formidable modern equipment, all this was demonstrated in the course of the maneuvers. Our impressions have been confirmed by our guests' impressions. We are glad that they were present at the exercises.

We owe, so to say, a small debt to Comrades Hoffmann and Castro. They were awarded Soviet orders some time ago, and I am pleased that today I can present these awards to them.

Army General Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR minister of national defense, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. The combat path of communist Hoffmann started as long ago as the thirties when he, as the commissar of the German batallion of the International Brigade, joined the battle against fascism in Spain.

Following the Hitlerite attack on the Soviet Union, he fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Shoulder to shoulder with Soviet servicemen, he courageously fought against the fascist invaders until they were completely routed.

For over 20 years now, Comrade Hoffmann has been minister of defense, doing a great deal to strengthen the brotherhood-in-arms between the GDR People's Army and the Soviet Army and with the armed forces of other participants of the Warsaw Pact.

Army Gen Raul Castro, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

You, dear Comrade Raul, as the faithful comrade-in-arms of the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro, are well known in the Soviet Union. We hold in high esteem your loyalty to Soviet-Cuban friendship and your contribution to the strengthening of cooperation between the armed forces of our countries which stand guard over freedom and peace.

The Cuban revolutionaries have traversed a long and difficult path. They have encountered and continue to encounter all sorts of challenges and provocations on the part of imperialism. But Cuba has proved that it is able to stand firm in defense of its interests. Using this occasion, I would like to stress that the Soviet Union has been, is and will be in solidarity with socialist Cuba. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, dear comrades, on the high awards of the Soviet Union. I wish you good health, happiness and the greatest possible successes in everything you do.

Comrade Heinz Hoffmann made a reply speech. He said:

Greatly esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Today is the happiest day of my life. The highest decoration of the Soviet Union, an order named after the genius of mankind, is being presented to me. I am happy, Dear Leonid Ilich, at the opportunity to receive this order from your hands, from the great fighter for peace and for the happiness of mankind.

If I deserve any merits before the German communist and workers movement, then I owe this to the party of Ernst Thelmann, a party which educated me from my adolescence in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and to the party of Vladimir Ilich Lenin which presented me with an opportunity to study here, at the international Leninist school, the foundations of the working class' scientific world outlook and the experience of socialist construction.

As a German communist, I had the opportunity to make my modest contribution to the Soviet people's struggle in the Great Patriotic War.

Dear Leonid Ilich! May I assure you that in the future, as in the past, I shall make every effort and give up my life if necessary, for the strengthening of friendship between our peoples, for the construction of socialism and communism, for the consolidation of the comradeship-in-arms between the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Raul Castro Ruz then spoke. He said: Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Dear comrades and friends. From the bottom of my heart, I thank the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the great honor of the award of the lofty Order of the October Revolution. May I express special gratitude to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for your warm and inspiring words. I should like to emphasize that this award represents a fresh manifestation of the fraternity which unites the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba, and also of the complete unity of the principles stands of our parties and states in the construction of socialism and in the struggle for peace and social progress. The relationship of solidarity and fraternity which has been formed between the party and the state, founded by Lenin and by the Cuban revolution, has already become an integral part of the history of our times. This relationship, as Comrade Fidel Castro observes, represents an example confirming the nature of our epoch and the irreversibility of revolutionary processes, an example which firmly and consistently follows the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism. We had the good fortune to attend recently the maneuvers of the Soviet Armed Forces about which you spoke, Comrade Brezhnev. They were a clear demonstration of the combat skills of Soviet soldiers, and of the might and efficiency of modern means of waging combat operations, which stand guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and represent a firm shield protecting the peoples of the socialist community and the whole of mankind from the irresponsibility of belligerent circles of imperialism. We are proud of our comradeship-in-arms with the USSR Armed Forces, thanks to cooperation with which we today have everything we need in order to defend the sovereignty of our homeland and the gains of the revolution.

Comrades. We assure you that the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party and our Revolutionary Armed Forces will always be worthy of this solidarity and will continue to fulfill with honor, as we have until now, their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Those receiving awards were warmly congratulated by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Also present at the presentation of awards were: Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Blatov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; deputy ministers, other collegium members of the USSR Defense Ministry; Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR, and that of Cuba, (Felipe Vasquez).

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AWARD ORDERS TO KIRILENKO

PM141246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Lofty Awards"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep--By order of the CSSR president, A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald for his great services to the strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep--The Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium has awarded A.P. Kirilenko the Order of Sukhe-Bator for great services to the development of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and to the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

Berlin, 8 Sep--The GDR State Council has awarded A.P. Kirilenko the Order of Karl Marx on his 75th birthday.

FIRST PHASE OF BALTIC MAGNETOLOGICAL SURVEY ENDS

PM111554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Zarya's Magnetic Bearings"]

[Text] Leningrad, 6 Sep--A scientific expedition on board the schooner Zarya has carried out a superprecise magnetic survey of the bed of the southern Baltic. The world's only completely nonmagnetic ship today completed its 22d voyage and returned to Leningrad, its port of registration.

This was the first voyage under an international planetary geophysics program of the socialist countries' academies of sciences. The program covers five years and envisages studying the peculiarities of the magnetic field and magnetic anomalies of seabed formations in the Baltic. The expedition, in which USSR, GDR and Polish scientists are taking part, is to result in detailed maps of the structure of the seabed and the peculiarities of the magnetic field.

During the voyage the schooner visited a number of foreign ports, where the Soviet scientists met with their foreign colleagues. They exchanged the results of observations. In particular, an agreement on joint work in the Baltic was concluded with Finland's magnetologists.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON INTERPARTY COOPERATION

PM151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 4

[V. Sharov "Book Review": "The Demand of the Time"]

[Text] Describing the relations between the fraternal socialist countries, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th party congress that, in particular, "spiritual intercourse and close ties in the sphere of ideology and culture have become firmly established as the norm."

Yu. Kandalov's book "International Relations and Ideological Cooperation Among the Fraternal Socialist Countries" (footnote), (Yu.I. Kandalov, "International Relations and Ideological Cooperation Among the Fraternal Socialist Countries" [Mezhounarodnyye Otnosheniya i Ideologicheskoye Sotrudnichestvo Bratskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Stran], Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1981, 24 pages) is devoted to the development and improvement of ideological cooperation among the socialist community states in present-day conditions.

The author of the monograph, drawing on the materials of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums and also on the fraternal parties' documents, reveals the growing, multifaceted and diverse collaboration among the socialist community states in the ideological sphere, analyzes the directions of this cooperation and its system and mechanism and characterizes the most noteworthy features, as well as the problems being resolved by joint efforts.

The monograph examines questions of the objective need to extend and deepen the fraternal countries' ideological cooperation. In this connection the author analyzes the significance of factors of internal and international development. Ideological cooperation is determined above all by the tasks of socioeconomic and sociopolitical building. As the book notes, it "is a most important instrument in the formation of the collective experience of world socialism." The need to improve collaboration among the fraternal parties and countries in the ideological sphere is also dictated by the exacerbation of the ideological and political struggle between socialism and capitalism in the world arena and by the need for effective, well-argued exposures of hostile propaganda.

The monograph devotes a central place to the analysis of the basic directions, forms and methods of the fraternal countries' ideological cooperation. Great experience of interparty ties in the sphere of ideology has been accumulated. Regular meetings between leaders of the fraternal parties and states, first and foremost the meetings and talks in the Crimea, and visits and talks between party and government delegations have acquired special significance in improving ideological and political work. Since 1973 there have been periodic conferences of central committee secretaries for international and ideological questions. The practice of bilateral agreements and ideological cooperation plans being signed between central committees has become established.

Much is being done in this sphere on the basis of local party organs. On the basis of an analysis of concrete material, the author comes to the conclusion that a "system of ideological ties between ruling parties characterized by dynamism, persistence, a mass approach, a ramified organizational and creative structure and the trends and prospects inherent in this system" has now been established.

This system embraces ideological and theoretical cooperation among parties, collaboration in the sphere of science, education, culture, the mass media and publishing and contacts between public organizations in the community states. The rich factual material which the book contains presents an impressive picture of ideological and political activity by the fraternal parties.

The central task of ideological work, as the book notes, is the education of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the strengthening of friendship and cohesion between our countries and peoples. The fraternal parties' ideological cooperation "promotes the successful implementation of their common task of widely propagandizing socialism in the world, exposing the essence of imperialism, and counterposing to the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activity and malicious slander against the achievements of real socialism unshakable cohesion and mighty unity in their ranks and profound convictions and political vigilance on the part of every citizen of the fraternal socialist states."

The value of the work lies in the fact that it sums up the rich experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties in developing and improving ideological cooperation. The book will undoubtedly be useful to party workers, specialists in international affairs and all who are interested in the problems of ideological struggle.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON SOLIDARITY, U.S. ARMS SPENDING

PM141242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 4

["International Review" by Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Socialism Is Peace

This week's talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, and Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, are the focus of attention of the world press and entire international public.

Foreign mass information organs are noting in particular that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are consistently pursuing a policy of detente, disarmament and the peaceful settlement of urgent international problems. This course serves as a firm guarantee of peace and security.

Time streaks rapidly by. In the rapid flow of events taking place in our world, in the avalanche of information, this rapid progress cannot always be felt. Only a retrospective view from the vantage point of today on a past which is historically very close to us enables us to see for ourselves the changes taking place and the achievements and powerful motive forces which have pushed time forward.

The peoples of two socialist countries--Bulgaria and the DPRK--celebrated their national holidays on 9 September. The 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria coincided with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. What is 37 years? Less than the lifetime of a single generation. But in this brief historical period the Bulgarian people with the aid of the fraternal Soviet people have been able to travel a path as long as centuries. From being a backward "backwater of Europe" Bulgaria has become a leading socialist state with a dynamically developing economy and culture. It is no accident that when the first Bulgarian cosmonaut was being launched into space aboard a Soviet spacecraft people in Bulgaria said that the spacecraft's boosters were the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, withwhich Bulgaria has joined CEMA and the Warsaw Pact --a friendship which goes back centuries.

Socialism is the most powerful booster of social progress in man's history. We can see this in the example not only of Bulgaria but also of a number of other socialist countries which can rightly be proud of their achievements over the years of people's power.

The development of socialist society and the establishment of a new man are taking place under the conditions of a complex international situation and are accompanied by difficulties and indeed errors. Our class enemies are actively seeking to use these difficulties and errors in their subversive activity against the socialist community.

The events in Poland, which is experiencing an acute crisis, are a graphic confirmation of this. Extremist circles in Solidarity have turned that organizations' congress, whose first stage ended in Gdansk recently, into a real antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaign. The organizers of the assemblage which, as a blind, was called a "trade union congress," have proclaimed a campaign against the PZPR and against socialism in Poland. Counterrevolutionary organizations like KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other antisocialist groups known for their links with reactionary emigre circles and imperialist special services have used the Gdansk congress as a sort of review of the forces which are being prepared for the struggle for power in the country and for the restoration of capitalism.

To this end the extremists from Solidarity, using their assemblage's "decisions," intend to heat up the situation in the country still further and to provoke new strikes (in particular a strike by printing workers) and riots. The overt adventurism of the Solidarity bosses who have intruded into the workers' milieu and their flagrant provocative attacks on socialism not only in Poland but also in the other fraternal countries--all this is tearing the last masks from the organizers and inspirers of the Gdansk assemblage.

Soviet working people want to believe, as the letters from the collective of workers at Moscow Likhachev truck plant and the collective of Leningrad's Kirovskiy factory production association note, that the workers and working Poland will find the strength, courage and determination to defend the gains of socialism and halt the class enemy. "In this," the Likhachev plant workers end their letter, "you can always count on the solidarity and support of Soviet people."

Defending the peoples' interests, the socialist states are marching in the vanguard of the fighters for peace, for socialism and peace are indivisible, just as imperialism and war are indivisible.

Commenting on the results of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks, the newspaper NHAN DAN highlighted in particular L.I. Brezhnev's words in his speech in the Kremlin: "Our common credo in foreign policy is peace, peace for all, reliable peace, just and indestructible peace." Acting in a single front, the socialist community countries are doing everything possible to thwart the intrigues of the enemies of socialism, peace and progress.

Although U.S. militarist policy, like China's hegemonist aspirations, have led to the complication of the world situation, peace can be defended. The guarantee of this is the might of socialism and the will and actions of the peoples and all peace-loving forces.

Insanity or Bluff?

A U.S. commentator once noted humourously: Since poker is a national game in the United States an element of bluff is inevitably present in U.S. foreign policy. You recall this statement when you familiarize yourself with recent speeches by U.S. policymakers and their immoderate claims to the "right" to control the destinies of all mankind and dictate their will to states which are utterly independent of the United States. Pentagon chief Weinberger, for instance, recently said literally the following: "We must have the opportunity to play the part of world leader. That is a heavy burden. However, we must bear this burden."

What do these "messianic" claims by the latter-day bearers of "the white man's burden" contain more of--megalomania generated by excessive hopes pinned on the U.S. economic and military potential, or the tactics of a high-handed poker player who is trying to break the bank by bluffing desperately, making out that even what are not his strongest cards are a pair of aces? The terminology of such games can sometimes even be heard in the speeches of the White House incumbent, who states that at any arms reduction talks with the USSR the United States "will let it be known that there is a new trump card on the table" and unless the USSR meets U.S. demands halfway it "will have to take part in an arms race it cannot win."

We have heard similar statements, including some this week, from former NATO Commander in Chief Haig, now secretary of state, who still prefers military and not diplomatic terminology when speaking of Soviet-U.S. relations: "launching a head-on attack," ensuring a "strategic consensus" directed against the USSR in the ranks of the U.S. allies and so forth.

Commenting on these statements, the world press, including the American press, arrives at the conclusion that, having gotten the bit between its teeth and started spinning the flywheel of the arms race, Washington has now been forced to admit that it is not quite up to it.

Back at the beginning of August this year Stockman, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, demanded a reduction in the Pentagon's budget. Various figures were quoted for the cuts proposed by him--ranging from $30 billion to $50 billion. One month later a group of Republican members of the House of Representatives asked President Reagan for a 10-percent cut in the Pentagon's budget for fiscal 1982, which allocates $226 billion for military expenditure.

A series of consultations between Reagan, Stockman, Weinberger and Republican leaders in Congress was held from the beginning of September right through the end of this week. The American press reports a "compromise solution," according to which they intend to "scrape together" reductions of $10-15 billion at the expense of secondary Pentagon programs.

Although this does not slow down the flywheel of the arms race being cranked up in the United States, the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL, commenting on the duel between Stockman and Weinberger, writes that it "signals the first turn about on the path of the Reagan administration, which put its foot in it with its noisily publicized 'death-defying stunt': to balance the budget and cut taxes while at the same time more than doubling defense spending by 1986."

Weinberger maintained recently that "you will not undermine the (U.S.--V.B.) economy if you follow the course of increasing military spending," and, consequently, the "death-defying stunt" of which DER SPIEGEL writes is possible and safe, in his opinion. But the majority of U.S. economists have maintained the opposite right from the start: A new round of the arms race will result ultimately in increased inflation, lower labor productivity and still greater unemployment and will undermine the competitiveness of the American economy. The economist Lester (Tarrou), for example, unequivocally declared that the arms program proposed by the Reagan administration will "wreck the American economy."

It is clear even now that, instead of the planned $42.5 billion, the U.S. state budget deficit will total $60 billion by 1982. Even the White House admits that to balance the budget by 1988, as the Republicans promised, is an unrealistic task. Inflation is over 10 percent and the number of unemployed in the country, according to labor union data, has already topped 10 million. All this is creating panic on the stock exchange, where share prices have recently fallen 20 percent, and is leading to a further reduction in capital investments in industry and, consequently, to a worsening of crisis phenomena in the U.S. economy which the Republicans, who advanced the slogan "Both Guns and Butter," promised with such pomp to "improve." The Americans quickly realized that this slogan is just as spurious now as it was in the time of President Johnson, who believed that it was possible simultaneously and equally successfully to wage war in Southeast Asia and the "war on poverty" in the United States. We know how that ended.

As in those years, the U.S. rulers now give preference to the appetites of the military-industrial complex, not to the needs of the working people, reducing to the limit the already curtailed social programs, primarily programs to help the old, the disabled and the poor. The administration intends to continue "balancing" the budget chiefly at the working people's expense, suppressing the U.S. workers' protest by the same draconian methods which were used to end the U.S. air traffic controllers' strike.

Under these conditions even the traditionally conciliatory leadership of the AFL-CIO labor union association was forced, under pressure from ordinary labor union members in New York, to deny Reagan the right to participate in the Labor Day festivities on 7 September. Protest demonstrations are now being held all over America against the monopolies' new offensive on the working people's rights and against the arms race.

On Someone Else's Back

The European allies, Canada and Japan, which Washington almost succeeded in "taking in hand" at the recent conference of the "seven" in Ottawa, have recently been openly stating with ever increasing frequency their reluctance to shoulder what is for them an excessive part of the "burden" of ensuring U.S. world leadership, primarily in the sphere of the arms race.

The artifically high U.S. interest rates, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt declared recently, are one of the major causes of crisis phenomena in the economies of Western countries, particularly in the FRG. It is known that with the help of these rates the United States has been able to halt the fall in the exchange rate for the American dollar and has thereby made other capitalist countries in point of fact subsidize Washington's military-economic policy. The very first fruits of this policy have already shown how catastrophic it is for the U.S. partners.

French President F. Mitterrand bluntly declared recently that Washington is trying to "secure strong positions for itself and capture strategic points throughout the world, showing no concern for all the rest or for resolving world economic problems." This is the assessment of Washington's imperial policy in West Europe, where unemployment in EEC countries alone has this year reached the record level of almost 9 million.

The U.S. administration's desire to turn West Europe into its "nuclear colony" (a term coined by Wilhelm (Vorm), member of the West German Free Democratic Party board, by deploying new medium-range missiles there targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries is causing even greater concern. Reagan's recent decision to start full-scale production of the neutron weapon and recent information published in the West European press on the Pentagon's plans to "win" a nuclear war, sacrificing its NATO allies in the process, is now making many of those allies stop and think about where the policy of the transatlantic heralds of a new anticommunist "crusade" might ultimately lead West Europe and the whole world.

The new militarist preparations of the United States and the other imperialist powers are a serious threat to the cause of peace. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Kremlin speech the other day: "The Soviet Union constantly urges renunciation of the development of new and even more formidable types of weapons. But let me say quite bluntly: We will not remain indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. If this happens the Soviet Armed Forces will have the requisite counterbalance to these weapons."

This pertains to the question of the pursuit of military superiority. In postwar history, starting with Truman's atomic blackmail, which he tried for the first time as early as Potsdam, these "aces" have more than once been trumped. The present U.S. administration which, while paying lip service to "restraint and reciprocity" is actually pursuing a provocative and inflammatory policy, including in the arms sphere, thereby creating mistrust and undermining the foundations of peace, would do well to learn a lesson from this.

The only way to strengthen those foundations is by patiently solving contentious issues at the negotiating table in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security.

TROYANOVSKIY ASSAILS PRETORIA AT UN NAMIBIA DEBATE

PM151501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Real Independence for the People of Namibia"]

[Text] New York, 10 Sep--The constant buildup of criminal military cooperation between the United States and the Republic of South Africa is a cause of the tense situation in southern Africa, the continued escalation of Pretoria's aggression and the failure to resolve the problem of Namibia. This is the chief thought in the speeches of the majority of the participants in the extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly being held here. The representatives of Mozambique, Benin and the Seychelles sharply condemned the racists' continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa's aggression against sovereign Angola and they demanded the immediate imposition of all-embracing and effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The delegates from Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries also sharply condemned the racist occupiers and aggressors.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations and head of the Soviet delegation at the special session, declared in his speech:

"The rulers of Pretoria have adopted a policy of toughening their dangerous and illegal actions on the Namibian issue on all counts. They are plainly gambling on keeping control of Namibia by force. The buildup of arms and armed forces on its territory is accompanied by the intensification of repression against the native African population. The chief target of the repression is the South-West African People's Organization, which enjoys the broad support of the Namibian people and recognition on an international plane as the legitimate represenatative of the people of Namibia. The systematic use of Namibia by the South African regime as a bridgehead for its aggressive actions against neighboring sovereign states, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola, has assumed a still more dangerous nature. This is evidenced by the South African military's armed incursion into Angola, which is continuing to this day.

"The increased aggressiveness of the racist Pretoria regime," the Soviet delegate pointed out, "is a constituent part of the activation of the world's most adventurist forces. It is a question of a special form of alliance between the racists and the West's most aggressive circles and powerful multinational corporations. It is precisely the United States and a number of other NATO countries that are giving the Republic of South Africa all-around support--financial, economic, military and political-diplomatic--and coming out against employing all-embracing and effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

"The USSR's stand on the Namibian issue," the Soviet spokesman declared, "is clear and consistent. We do not seek any special rights or privileges for ourselves, whether in Namibia or in Africa as a whole. We advocate that the long-suffering people of Namibia, as well as other peoples still under the rule of colonialists and racists, immeidately gain freedom and real independence and acquire the possibility for independent national development. It is necessary to deal the highhanded racists a decisive rebuff, utilize the potential of the UN Charter and apply the strictest sanctions to the Republic of South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter," the Soviet delegate said in conclusion.

UN NAMIBIA VOTE EXPOSES U.S. SUPPORT OF AGGRESSION

LD152116 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 15 Sep 81

[TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik: "Necolonialist Maneuvers Condemned"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--The Namibian vote in the United Nations has convincingly demonstrated how strongly the world condemns the Reagan adminstration's new "African course" of which South Africa's policy of terrorism is in fact a continuation.

When commenting on the results of the UN General Assembly extraordinary session on Namibia, which resolutely rejected manoeuvres by neocolonialists circles aimed at perpetuating the illegal occupation of that country by South Africa's racist regime, most foreign policy observers have come to the conclusion that by exposing South Africa's aggressive policy towards its neighbours, the international community has practically exposed the United States of America which inspires and encourages this policy.

Without Washington's approval the Pretoria regime would not risk, in the present-day conditions, either refusing to comply with UN demands on Namibia or launching predatory aggression against People's Angola in an attempt to arrive at a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem.

The fact that at the special session which has closed in New York 117 United Nations member states endorsed a resolution which urgently insists on the immediate introduction of all-round sanctions against South Africa and voices resolute condemnation of Pretoria for its attack on the People's Republic of Angola, amounts to a condemnation of the recent American veto in the Security Council with which Washington blocked the adoption of adequate measures against the racists.

The repeated use of the right of veto by Western states to vote down resolutions condemning the apartheid state in the Security Council is being regarded by South African leaders as direct encouragement of their terroristic and annexationist policies.

Despite an embargo by the U.N. Security Council, the United States and other NATO countries are boosting arms deliveries to the racists, who use them to carry out their aggressive schemes. This is why it is not only the fascist-like South African regime but also those who declare this regime as "friendly" to the United States that are to blame for crimes committed by the South African military in Namibia and Angola.

It is far from being a coincidence that after the Reagan and Botha administrations established the relations of allies, the South African leader started to still more audaciously defy Resolution 435 of the Security Council, which stipulated a peaceful settlement for Namibia, and embarked on a military solution of the problem. It is becoming increasingly obvious that South Africa's aggressiveness is only a consequence of Washington's and Pretoria's close military and political relations. South Africa's policy of brigandage looks like a "regional version" of the global policy of terrorism and military colonialism advocated by Mr Reagan.

By way of a reasonable alternative to this dangerous course of imperialists, the United Nations have reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence and again declared their support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the only genuine representative of the Namibian people, and for its armed struggle to gain national independence.

New attempts by South Africa's racists and their Western patrons to thwart a just settlement in Namibia and make it a bridgehead for armed provocations against independent Africa can only lead to the further aggravation of the explosive situation in the South African region and to making it a dangerous source of international tension.

PRAVDA ON OPEC CONFERENCE, WORLD OIL PRICES

PM151332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 5

[A. Vasilyev "International Notes": "The 'Seven Sisters' Counterattack"]

[Text] For the first time in 20 years the price of oil on the world market has begun to fall. For the first time during that period, the 13 OPEC member-states have been unable to formulate a unified stance on this issue. Saudi Arabia is selling oil at $32 a barrel, the remaining members at $34-40 depending on its quality and the proximity of consumers. The press which has links with the energy monopolies is heralding OPEC's "collapse."

A period of relative stability ensued after 1973-74, when there was a 400-percent explosion in oil prices, although prices did continue to rise somewhat. However, prices again jumped sharply--by 170 percent--during 1978-80. This was caused by a growth in demand for liquid fuel, primarily among the developed capitalist countries, and by the temporary circumstance of American technical sabotaging of the Iranian oilfields and the Iran-Iraq war, which removed these two countries from among the major oil exporters for the moment.

A surplus of liquid fuel has now "suddenly" appeared on the world market. The energy monopolies, the well-known "seven sisters" (five U.S., one British and one Anglo-Dutch) which still control the greater part of the world oil trade, have begun to cut back their oil purchasing. A blow has been dealt to those very countries with large populations which have an acute need to export and are carrying out economic development plans--countries such as Nigeria and Algeria, for example.

The oil glut has been caused by a number of factors. The economic crisis or reduced production growth in the main centers of capitalism during 1980-81 combined with energy-saving measures naturally caused a fall in demand. Furthermore, a number of new although not very large oil reserves have been opened up beyond the OPEC members' borders and some previously unprofitable deposits have become profitable thanks to higher prices. The relative significance of oil in the capitalist world's overall energy balance has also fallen owing to increased coal extraction and the building of nuclear power stations.

Subjective factors have also added to these objective factors. The developed capitalist countries have now established many months' strategic stocks of oil in order to step up their bargaining position against the OPEC members, and within the ranks of this organization Saudi Arabia, the main oil producer and exporter which accounts for between 33 and 50 percent of OPEC's total export, has effectively sided with the importers. It is not only selling oil more cheaply than the others but has stepped up the level of extraction by more than 10 million barrels per day (approximately 0.5 billion tons a year), which makes it impossible to absorb the oil revenues within the sparsely populated kingdom. Riyadh's recent decision to reduce production by 10 percent is due to fears of pushing the price below $32 a barrel. Nevertheless, by selling liquid fuel approximately $4 a barrel cheaper than the other exporters, Saudi Arabia is "giving" the U.S. oil companies $40 million a day each, or $14 billion annually at the present level of extraction.

What is the cause of such generosity? Primarily the fact that the Saudi ruling clan has long been part of the international finance oligarchy. Its foreign investments, channeled through U.S. banks and corporations like Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust and others, exceed $118 billion. Riyadh's interest in the security of these investments and the income from them is combined with military and political dependence on the United States for ensuring the regime's preservation and its defense against revolutionary upheavals. It is clearly no coincidence that Washington officially announced the decision to supply the Saudis with new weapons sytems, including the AWACS "flying radar," immediately after OPEC's Geneva conference where the Saudi minister thwarted the formulation of a unified stance by its members and "played into the hands" of the international corporations.

The fall in crude oil prices does not make it cheaper for consumers. The West European countries, for example, are paying for it with "heavy" dollars, which means that the import of this raw material is 15-20 percent more expensive. In the United States itself, the cost of fuel has also jumped but because of domestic causes--the lifting of price controls. Thus, the winners remain the international energy monopolies, particularly the U.S. monopolies, which are now retaining a considerably larger part than 1 year ago of the end cost of petroleum and petroleum products on the way from the oil well to the gasoline pump. The losers are the consumers and the producers.

"It would be in the West's interests to break OPEC," London's THE TIMES has written. At the same time, the monopolies' cruel blow is aimed not only at this most powerful economic group of developing countries. By its example it is intended to frustrate the hopes of other producers of raw materials and industrial crops--be it copper or coffee, rubber or chromium--of fairer prices for their product by knocking from their hands in advance the weapon of collective action.

OPEC's strength in opposing the monopolies has always consisted in its unity. Only by preserving it will this organization be able effectively to defend its members' interests. The majority of OPEC members express the confidence that they will succeed in overcoming the discord. Answering this organization's self-styled grave diggers, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali al-Khalifa as-Sabah rephrased Mark Twain's well-known aphorism: "The reports of our death have been greatly exaggerated."

'COMMUNICATIONS-81' EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

Smirnov Opens Exhibition

PM111430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--"Communications Facilities at the Service of Society and Man"--that is the slogan of the "Communications-81" international exhibition which opens in Moscow on 2 September.

Taking part are more than 400 enterprises, organizations and firms from 23 countries.

A ceremony was held in connection with the forthcoming opening of the exhibition. It took place in the Rossiya concert hall on 1 September.

Applause greeted a message of greetings from N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the exhibition participants and guests. It was read out by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The speakers expressed confidence that the exhibition will help to strengthen and extend international business cooperation for the sake of world peace and progress.

Tikhonov Visits 15 Sep

LD151744 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the international exhibition "Communication-81". Taking part in the exhibition, whose motto is "Means of Communication on the Service of Society and Man", are hundreds of enterprises, organisations and firms from 23 countries.

He was accompanied by Ivan Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and vice-chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

They saw the Soviet Union's exposition showing products by more than 200 enterprises and research organisations under numerous ministries and agencies.

The exhibition features the newest achievements by science and technology, including those in the field of fibrous optical communication lines and information transmittion and processing equipment. The fruits of international cooperation are prominent in the field of space communications systems. The displays of CMEA member-countries illustrate the implementation of the comprehensive socialist economic integration programme.

Nikolay Tikhonov and his deputies also saw the expositions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as of a number of capitalist countries.

MINISTER ON COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION, ADVANCES

PM141426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Shmyganovskiy interview with E.K. Pervyshin, USSR minister of communications equipment industry: "Communications in the Service of Progress: 'Communications-81' International Exhibition Opens in Moscow 2 September"--first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The latest world achievements in the sphere of the development and operation of equipment, complexes and systems for gathering, storing, processing and transmitting information will be displayed in the Sokolniki exhibition complex.

IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Shmyganovskiy asked E.K. Pervyshin, chairman of the exhibition organizing committee and USSR minister of communications equipment industry, to answer a number of questions connected with the show.

"The exhibition slogan--'Communications Equipment in the Service of Society and Mankind'--is deeply symbolic," Erlen Kirikovich [Pervyshin] said. "Communications equipment certainly has never played as significant a role in people's lives as it does now. It is a veritable catalyst of scientific and technical progress in every sphere of human activity.

"It also helps all the peoples of the world to feel like neighbors. Thanks to radio, television, the telephone and telegraph the joys and concerns of individual countries become the common property of all mankind.

"But, as we know, radio waves can carry both good and evil and the achievements of electronics can, like any product of the human mind, be used for both good and ill.... I would therefore like to stress once again that the main aim of our exhibition is to promote peace, detente and human progress."

[Question] How representative is the present show?

[Answer] Exhibits from 23 [as published] countries--Austria, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States, Finland, France, the FRG, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Japan and Lichtenstein--and from West Berlin take up 25,000 square meters of floorspace.

Around 600 firms and organizations are represented. The Soviet display is traditionally the largest. It has been prepared by more than 200 enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of 12 USSR ministries and departments. It compromises more than 3,000 exhibits which we hope will be of interest to visitor and expert alike. They reflect the progress achieved in recent years in every sphere of the development and use of Soviet-made communications equipment.

[Question] What have been the highlights of those years?

[Answer] Since the last exhibition of this kind--"Communications-75"--the continued development and improvement of the national unified automated communications network on the basis of the intensive production of modern equipment has been the main one. The network's most important element--the statewide satellite communications system--has undergone considerable further development. The Orbita television broadcast reception system now comprises almost 100 ground stations.

The commissioning of the Olympic television and radio complex at Ostankino has made it possible to relay central television and all-union radio programs to every time zone from the Urals to the Chukotskiy Peninsula at times to suit those living in these areas. To cater for small population centers, where it is uneconomical to build sophisticated and expensive Orbita systems, an efficient new station of the Moskva type has been developed to receive programs via the Gorizont satellite in geostationary orbit. The Ekran-KR compact collective reception station is made for the tiny population centers of the north and the land beyond the Urals.

[Question] What developments have there been in the traditional ground information relay system--the telephone?

[Answer] The development of complexes of the new K-3600 multiplexing apparatus makes it possible to relay via standard cable 17,500 telephone calls simultaneously over a distance of up to 12,500 km. A second system--the IKM-480--is a stage in the development of digital transmission, which will come to be the main system used on main and local lines in the national unified automated communications network.

Standardized complexes of automatic telephone exchanges operated by preprogrammed computers have also been developed to replace existing telephone exchanges. In the last 5 years the level of automation in the intercity telephone network has almost doubled. The length of intercity telephone channels has increased 90 percent. By way of comparison, this is more than was achieved in the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans put together.

Particular mention must be made of the radio relay line along the Baykal-Amur mainline--a construction project on which the whole country's attention is currently riveted. It has been commissioned a year ahead of schedule. Let me also mention the multichannel [mnogostvolnyy] radio relay line linking Moscow, Kiev and Lvov.

A significant part is played in the national unified automated communications network by an assortment of equipment facilitating industrial and transportation management. It has been calculated that the introduction of rapid communications in agriculture considerably improves the use of equipment, machines and machinery in the fields and at livestock units and increases labor productivity 20 percent on average.

[Question] How is communications equipment helping to ensure the rapid dissemination of the printed word?

[Answer] I am pleased to say that IZVESTIYA was one of the first to be printed on republic and oblast presses from photocopies of matrices relayed with the help of the Gazeta apparatus. At present photocopies of 14 central newspapers are relayed to 41 cities in the Soviet Union. Both satellites and other communications channels are used for this.

Here are a few interesting figures. In the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan a total of more than 52 billion copies of around 2 million photocopies of newspaper pages were printed. More than 90 percent of the entire printing of central newspapers is now done from photocopies relayed via communications channels, including satellites, and subscribers receive them on the day of publication.

This system is to be improved in the very near future. By installing compact Moskva receiving stations at the presses themselves we will considerably speed the newspaper's journey to the reader. Experts have also developed ways of relaying republic and oblast newspapers via communication lines direct to the presses in rayon centers. Just think how much this will speed up their delivery, relieve transportation and lighten the post offices' workload!

[Question] But to go back into space, as it were. What problems are the experts working on here?

[Answer] Development projects on promising systems are aimed at increasing satellites' "throughput," developing new and even cheaper ground stations, extending communications satellites' active life and making better use of different wavebands.

Satellite communications' indispensable role in the organization of international information channels is now obvious. I would like to mention the Intersputnik system, which brings together 12 participating countries. Incidentally, all interested states are at liberty to join them.

Another graphic example of international cooperation is the convention on the Inmarsat international maritime satellite communications system which came into force in 1979. For this system we are building in Odessa and Nakhodka communications stations using the Gorizont and Marisat satellites, which are to be put into orbit over the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. By the time they are in orbit the development and testing of the first special marine communications stations will have been completed.

Soviet, U.S., French and Canadian experts are currently working on the development of an international space system for locating and rescuing wrecked ships and aircraft. This system, which is known under the acronyms KOSPAS and SARSAT, will make it possible to render rapid assistance in critical situations for shipping and aircraft and in saving lives.

[Question] How is cooperation developing with the countries taking part in the exhibition?

[Answer] The very fact that 22 foreign states are represented at the show is indicative our country's broad contacts in this sphere. First and foremost, I would like to remind you of the traditional scientific, technical and commercial ties we have with enterprises and organizations in the countries belonging to CEMA. This year an intergovernmental agreement on the development of a unified and standardized component base for radioelectronic, communications and computer equipment was signed.

It is designed to ensure that the fraternal states' needs for electronic goods made to a high technical standard are satisfied to the maximum and it is based on the pooling and rational use of the countries' potential. In particular, in our section you can see a wide range of radioelectric components on the basis of which modern equipment is produced.

Joint work is continuing with leading firms in a number of capitalist countries.

[Question] What, in your view, will the layman find of interest in the exhibition?

[Answer] You must admit, it is very diffcult to put into words what is most worth seeing or hearing. You can see a whole family of color televisions with a new type of picture tube giving greater picture clarity and contrast and with numerous videogram accessories and you can hear high-grade radio receivers and hi-fi systems which give the listener the feeling of attending a live performance. I would just like to say that all the home radioelectronics on display in the Soviet section of the exhibition are either being made by Soviet enterprises or are in the planning stage. Those IZVESTIYA readers who will not be able to visit Sokolniki Park 2-16 September will soon be seeing this equipment in the stores.

I expect that most of those who have bought tickets for the "Communications-81" exhibition will be interested in more than just home electronics. The whole exhibition is certain to attract their attention. After all, those you call "laymen" constitute the millions of users of communications services. It is for them that the collectives of scientists, designers, engineers, technologists and workers are working to expand and improve the arsenal of communications equipment.

LABOR DAY ATMOSPHERE REVEALS DISCONTENT IN U.S.

PM151511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "In an Atmosphere of Alarm"]

[Text] The New York trade unions refused to invite President Reagan to their mass demonstration on Labor Day which coincided this year with the centenary of the founding of the first workers' trade unions in the country.

On the eve of Labor Day, the U.S. administration coldly suppressed the air traffic controllers' strike and essentially destroyed their trade union, putting 12,000 people out of a job and prohibiting the strikers from asking the banks to release their trade union funds.

Not surprisingly Washington's policy, which is such a blatant violation of the working people's interests, did not put people in a holiday mood. "We are marking Labor Day in an atmosphere of profound alarm," an AFL-CIO representative said.

However, as recent events have shown, it is something more than alarm: U.S. working people are angry about and are protesting against the administration's policy of acquiring "guns instead of butter." This is indicated by the mass demonstrations commemorating Labor Day in dozens of U.S. cities. And on 19 September the AFL-CIO intends to hold a 100,000-strong demonstration in Washington in protest against the administration's economic policy and the monopolies' new offensive.

The "gifts" the U.S. working people have been receiving from the White House in recent months have left no one in any doubt as to what the current U.S. administration is seeking in the social sphere. Underprivileged Americans are the target of the measures to "normalize" the economy. The White House is making the people who are suffering most from rising prices and unemployment pay for them.

The budget for fiscal 1982 envisages, as is known, the biggest cuts in expenditure on social programs since they were established nearly 50 years ago. The reduction in federal appropriations to create jobs is taking place against the background of scandalous circumstances: Nearly 8 million people are out of work. According to recent figures, one in two young blacks is unemployed. Meanwhile, the White House is talking about the need for further billion-dollar cuts--in appropriations for primary and secondary education, welfare benefits, pensions and so forth.

Obviously the U.S. ruling circles are already having to face up to the domestic political cost of their foreign policy adventurism, of the course toward cranking up military expenditures and whipping up the arms race. Labor Day demonstrated that social discontent in the country is becoming increasingly apparent.

TRUD CITES JACK ANDERSON REPORTS ON CIA ACTIVITIES

PM160729 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 September publishes on page 5 a 900-word article by political observer V. Sisnev under the heading "In the CIA's Sights" describing recent revelations by U.S. syndicated journalist Jack Anderson concerning current CIA activity in Africa and the Near East. Sisnev notes that Anderson claims that the CIA is secretly giving aid to the Afghan rebels and Pol Pot supporters in Kampuchea and enlisted a hired assassin in an attempt to murder Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi. The article states:

"Whatever the motives guiding Jack Anderson in this instance and however the White House may deny the facts he cites about the CIA, they cannot be dismissed that simply. The Iranian president and prime minister were assassinated the other day and following them the prosecutor general died at the same hands. Dozens of other Iranians died with them. Washington denies CIA involvement in these actions. But let us recall that it also denied involvement in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the first prime minister of the independent Republic of Congo (now Zaire) in 1961." Yet recent evidence indicates that President Eisenhower himself ordered Lumumba's assassination, Sisnev claims, concluding: "So denials are all very well, but the countries which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke should retain their vigilance constantly. The CIA has each of them 'in its sights'".

KHARKOV VIEWS CHINESE-U.S. ARMS COOPERATION

LD141926 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 14 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State James Malone will arrive in Beijing on Wednesday to hold talks on U.S.-Chinese cooperation in nuclear energy, according to an announcement of the American Embassy. The character of these negotiations will transpire from the results of the visit, if they are made public. But the very fact that the nuclear field is beginning to feature in the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement is worrying, particularly in view of the fact that the latter day characteristic of China as a country that is friendly to the United States, given by the Reagan administration, has opened for Beijing even wider the doors to U.S. arms arsenals. Washington's recent decision to supply Beijing with offensive weapons indicates how far U.S.-Chinese cooperation in nuclear energy, which is to be promoted by the forthcoming visit of the emissary of the U.S. State Department, can go. One does not have to be a military expert to realize that this cooperation can lead to the rapid build-up of China's nuclear arms arsenal with all the ensuing consequences.

The United States, according to a report of the TV company CBS the other day, has already given Beijing a list of U.S.-produced weapons which it is going to sell China. A representative Chinese military mission is making ready to visit the United States and, to all appearances, will bring along its own purchasing list for weaponry. The U.S. military-industrial complex hopes that further rapprochement between Washington and Beijing in the arms field will bring both material and political gains. Washington, of course, hopes primarily for China's confrontation with the Soviet Union and the world of socialism as a whole. But the Soviet Union, as is commonly known, can defend itself and uphold its interests.

The fact that Washington's assistance in China's arms build-up pushes the latter towards expanding in Southeast Asia is perfectly obvious. No one can guarantee the countries of that region that American weapons in the hands of Chinese hegemonists will not be turned primarily against them.

While encouraging the build-up of "U.S. military presence" in Southeast Asia, Beijing is at the same time trying to advance its own expansionistic plans in that region, plans which were quite frankly formulated in his day by Mao Zedong, who called for acquiring Southeast Asia by all means. It is not by chance that this area has now become an object of dangerous intrigues and gross pressure on the part of China and the United States.

Encouraging Bejing's militarist ambitions, Washington is playing a dangerous gamble. Cooperating with a regime making territorial claims on virtually all neighbouring countries and helping it to build-up its military potential means to encourage expansion. Apart from that, the build-up of China's arsenal of nuclear missiles would undoubtedly destabilize the present-day balance of forces in the world. When all is said and done, Washington cannot be guaranteed that the cooperation it now develops with China in the nuclear field will not become one day a threat to the United States itself.

PRAVDA NOTES INCREASED PRC PRESSURE ON INDOCHINA

PM151401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] Beijing has taken a new step aimed at worsening the international climate in Asia. The PRC leadership has rejected the SRV Government's constructive proposal for the speediest resumption of the third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks, which China, as is known, unilaterally broke off.

At the same time Chinese troops have captured a number of points in the Vietnamese provinces of Lang Son and Ha Tuyen. There is a serious danger that the border conflict will spread.

Beijing's actions are in time with its present policy of intensifying hostility toward the countries of the Indochinese Peninsula which refuse to accept its hegemony. Armed provocations are being carried out against Laos. Chinese diplomacy is knocking together the motley emigre rabble kicked out by the people of Kampuchea into some sort of "united political force" with whose help Beijing would like to impose a regime favorable to it on that country.

The Chinese leadership's growing aggressiveness toward the SRV and also toward the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is accompanied by attempts to prevent the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole. These consist of political intrigues and pressure aimed at embroiling the ASEAN states--Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore Indonesia and the Philippines--with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. China is seeking to prevent a dialogue between the countries of these two groups of states which could result in the development of good-neighborly relations, not in confrontation.

Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina counter Beijing's hegemonist policy by strengthening their economic potential and defense capability and consolidating their traditional combat alliance. At the same time all the proposals which the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK have sent to China in the interests of settling the problems that exist between them, including the proposal to sign corresponding nonaggression treaties, still remain in force. The states of Indochina continue to uphold the idea of a constructive dialogue with ASEAN with a view to stabilizing the situation and ensuring peace in Southeast Asia.

Beijing's hegemonist policy, hostile to the peoples of Indochina, is dangerous to Southeast Asia and the entire Asian Continent.

BEIJING'S 'DUPLICITOUS' TIES WITH SEOUL EXPOSED

SK150640 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The world's social circles have come to believe that Beijing has closely colluded with imperialists and reactionary forces and antipopular governments on various continents. Beijing ruling circles have long been friendly to the fascist Chilean military regime. Beijing is supporting the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa together with imperialist forces. After signing a secret agreement with the Republic of South Africa, Beijing has purchased strategic materials, such as gold, [words indistinct] tin and [word indistinct].

Observers say that Beijing has recently made remarkable progress in its Korean policy, citing a number of facts showing that Chinese ruling circles, while criticizing the antipopular Seoul regime in words only, have expanded various contacts with it. According to a report of a REUTER correspondent 3 weeks ago, for example, exchange of goods between China and South Korea in 1980 amounted to $600 million. This report predicts that the amount of trade between these two countries will reach $1 billion this year. While trade was conducted in the past through Chinese and Korean firms in Hong Kong and Singapore, it is now being conducted on an official basis. Coal is being directly transported to South Korea from Chinese ports for goods from South Korea, according to WALL STREET JOURNAL, a newspaper published in Hong Kong. Is this report a stereotyped method used by the bourgeois press? No.

Beijing has pursued a hypocritical policy on the Korean question for many years. When unions of progressive youth participated in the second international conference for Korea's reunification in December 1978, there was no Beijing delegation among the delegations of 59 countries. Beijing did not send a delegation to this conference. Commenting on the visit to Tokyo in 1979 by Han Nianlong, spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Japanese mass media said that Beijing took a cautious stand--an opportunist stand. At this time, the South Korean regime did not conceal its desire to establish trade relations--even diplomatic relations with Beijing. Alluding to this, the U.S. newspaper Washington POST said the Seoul regime believed that Beijing would finally respond to this. This has come true. Although diplomatic relations have not been established between Beijing and Seoul, it is true that trade will increase.

The NANFANG RIBAO published in Guangzhou recently reported that China has been exporting large quantities of coal to South Korea. South Korean businessmen visited China last year. At the same time, the official delegation of the Beijing regime has visited South Korea. At these talks technical aid to China from South Korea in the construction of shipyards, roads and collieries in China in exchange for coal exports from China to South Korea for the Pohang steel mill was discussed.

Beijing leaders do not hesitate to adopt any means to achieve their aims. They have not hesitated to play any games, violating the interest of the people.

While babbling about the Seoul puppets and their protectors across the ocean, Beijing will be unable to conceal its hypocritical, duplicitous policy on the Korean question, as reflected by its efforts to expand trade and economic ties with Seoul, no matter what beautiful words it may use.

CHINA'S 'AGGRESSION IN MAPMAKING' DISCUSSED

OW150301 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 14 Sep 81

[(Aihao) commentary]

[Excerpts] Beijing leaders have again decided to make territorial claims against our country. A recent fact that merits close attention is that people generally see a map published in Beijing as an example of aggression in mapmaking. It is obvious that the Beijing leaders attempt to use such methods to show their intentions in Sino-Soviet relations. China's leaders have recently shown their particular obstinacy in this respect.

Western press reports have indicated that Beijing is prepared to take measures to improve Sino-Soviet relations. Apparently, this has made them lose control of (?the situation). Beijing officials have unhesitatingly refuted such irresponsible speculations. In an article, RENMIN RIBAO on 17 June dismissed such speculations as a misunderstanding and alleged that some Soviet territory has seemingly been China's since ancient times. The article also said that the possibility of improving Sino-Soviet relations depends on a change of Soviet policy as a whole. This clearly shows that they want to continue their policy of maintaining the tense situation in Sino-Soviet relations. This is why Beijing has recently published a map reflecting its absurd claims.

Beijing's policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union is closely related to the Beijing leading clique's policy of stirring up trouble throughout the world. The former is a component of the latter. Beijing leaders shamelessly talk about their good faith in peace. However, such talk is nothing but political nonsense. Everyone knows that the Zhongnanhai authorities are doing everything they can to encourage the militaristic and aggressive fanaticism aroused by the reactionaries in the West. This can be clearly seen in Beijing's attempt to intensify the rocket and nuclear arms race in Europe.

Can the Beijing leaders improve Sino-Soviet relations in such a situation? It should be understood that improving Sino-Soviet relations will be a deadly blow to those who attempt to gain advantage by making use of the (?alleged aggressive nature) of the Soviet Union. It is alleged that the Soviet Union seems to be threatening China and other countries with war. Such sheer fabrications have been and are being used by Beijing as a pretext for its opposition to detente and for its struggle that has nothing in common with the true interests and wishes of the Chinese people.

'HARMFUL' CHINESE EXPORT PRODUCTS CRITICIZED

OW141325 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Special program: "Beijing and Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Today we would like to talk about the quality of some of China's export commodities. The various commodities China produces are welcomed by Overseas Chinese and people of Chinese descent in Southeast Asia because of their traditional flavor and low price. But if they knew how dangerous these commodities they purchase are to their health, they would probably be more careful in the future. Take for example, the medicines China exports. Chinese medicines are well known but as the Indonesian health minister pointed out the other day, more and more Chinese medicines are being sold in Indonesia but they are usually harmful to people's health.

Earlier the Indonesian Government was forced to ban a number of Chinese medicines. The regrettable fact was that some dishonest merchants, in pursuit of profits, had been selling worthless or even harmful medicines to people in disregard of their health. Thus, in accordance with a decision of the Indonesian Government, work teams consisting of medical and police personnel were set up in each province to inspect and confiscate the banned medicines.

Beijing might say that these measures were a result of the Indonesian Government's anti-Chinese sentiment. However, the medicines exported by China were also roundly criticized in other countries. Early in 1981 experts of the Malaysian Health Ministry carried out some chemical analyses on herb medicines supplied by China and discovered that over 100 of the medicines contained substances that were harmful to the human body. This is not confined to medicines only. In June 1981 a large quantity of Chinese canned goods was confiscated. They were found to contain substances that could cause serious poisoning and even death.

Indications show that in recent years the Chinese Government has apparently slackened its supervision of the quality of products. This is first because of the economic chaos in the country and the improper management of its industrial enterprises. Even Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Council, was forced to admit the other day that the quality of one-third of China's products, especially consumer goods, has greatly dropped this year. To seek foreign exchange and satisfy its need of political adventure against foreign countries, the Beijing leaders have increased exports to foreign countries on a very large scale. The main task of China's foreign trade organizations is to strive to open up routes to foreign markets by dumping prices. However, indications are that before buying people will probably think more carefully about whether or not these cheap commodities from China will be injurious to their health.

Besides the slackened supervision of product quality there is another factor that makes people cautious with regard to Chinese commodities. China is the only country in the world that is still regularly conducting nuclear tests in the atmosphere. People in other countries have expressed grave anxiety over the large amount of radioactive fallout in the wake of China's nuclear tests. Naturally, radioactive fallout is highest in China's territory, and this fallout inevitably pollutes the meat and other foods exported by China. These commodities account for one-fourth of China's exports. Radioactive substances can remain in the human body and become a cause of serious disease.

S. KOREAN-JAPANESE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOTED

SK160618 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The recent regular South Korean-Japan ministerial talks held in Seoul fully indicate that trade and economic relations between these two countries are assuming a more dangerous nature with each passing day. No joint communique was issued in connection with these talks. The Japanese delegation did not make any concessions whatsoever to the South Korean side which had made futile efforts to normalize trade and economic relations between the two countries at the earliest possible date. As a result, the $3 billion trade deficit will not be reduced. Contact between [words indistinct] and studies by economists indicate that this deficit will reach $4 billion by the end of this year. Even a child could understand the status of South Korean trade with Japan.

What is the status of economic cooperation between these two countries? At the ministerial meeting, the question of Japanese economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime posed a serious problem. As is widely known, Seoul, instructed by Washington, asked Japan for $6 billion in government loans and $4 billion in private sector loans. The South Korean regime demanded that Japan offer compensation for South Korea's effort to protect Japan from the threat from the north.

Japanese ruling circles are concerned over public opinion on financial aid to South Korea. Representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Japan's defense and economic agencies, who frequently visit Seoul, promised that they would consider the matter of offering the aforementioned loans. Japan did not foresee that the Seoul regime would demand such a high price. Knowing that the issue concerns money needed for war preparations by the South Korean regime, the Japanese authorities fear that their offer of this aid will invoke protests from democratic social circles at home who are opposed to supporting the bloody dictatorial regime. It is not easy for Japan to draw $10 billion from a national treasury which holds $300 billion.

Shortly before the recent South Korea-Japan ministerial talks, Tokyo spent a large sum on financial aid to other pro-U.S. regimes, as requested by the United States. The $10 billion proposed by the Japanese side will not satisfy the Seoul regime. According to Soviet observers, Washington will continue negotiations with Seoul and its other ally in the Far East.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT CITED ON REUNIFICATION

PM141403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Celebrating an Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep--A meeting celebrating the 33d anniversary of the DPRK's formation was held here today. It was attended by DPRK party and government leaders. Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, delivered a report stressing that the DPRK's formation was a historic event in the life of the entire Korean people and noting the considerable successes achieved in the development of the country's economy and culture during the years of people's power.

Dwelling on the problem of Korean unification, the speaker condemned U.S. interference in the Korean people's internal affairs and pointed out that the DPRK demands the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and advocates the achievement of the country's unification by peaceful means, without any outside interference. The meeting participants urged that every effort be made to achieve the peaceful, independent unification of Korea and called for struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

INDIA'S RAO, IZVESTIYA ASSESS DOST VISIT TO INDIA

Indian Spokesman's Statements

PM151521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Delhi, 9 Sep (TASS)--At a meeting with journalists here an official External Affairs Ministry spokesman stated that the talks between P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, and [Afghan Foreign Minister] S.M. Dost were assessed as useful for the exchange of opinions on problems and questions of mutual interest.

P.V. Narasimha Rao, the official spokesman noted, told the DRA minister that in India's opinion efforts aimed at seeking a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation should be continued, despite the fact that certain states are hindering the attainment of this settlement. Massive arms deliveries to Pakistan, the intensifying militarization of the Perisan Gulf and the Indian Ocean and the continuing interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs require, according to the Indian minister, immediate steps with a view to the adoption of political solutions.

P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed that India greeted with great interest the new DRA Government proposals aimed at a settlement of the AFghanistan situation. The most important aim now is to create an appropriate atmosphere and conditions promoting the holding of talks between interested parties, he said.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM151510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Grigoryants "International Commentary": "In the Interests of Stability"]

[Text] Delhi--DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost has ended his trip to India. His visit helped to strengthen the foundations for a just settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

During talks with Indian External Affairs Minister N. Rao and at his meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, S.M. Dost informed his interlocutors of the Afghan Government's positions regarding the normalization of the DRA's mutual relations with its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran--set forth in the government statement of 24 August this year. He stressed that on the question of dialogue with Iran and Pakistan, the Afghan government occupies a flexible position reflecting the DRA's sincere desire to achieve a political settlement. S.M. Dost stressed that India could also play an important positive part in settling the situation prevailing around Afghanistan.

The NATIONAL HERALD newspaper reports that Indian External Affairs Minister N. Rao told S.M. Dost in particular that Afghanistan's new initiatives have been welcomed with great interest by the Indian Government. India's approach to the question of Afghanistan is well known. Delhi believes that the crisis created around the events in Afghanistan can and must be resolved by political means. To judge by local press reports, the Indian public has frequently demonstrated its solidarity with the people of a country which has become the target for subversive activity organized by Washington, Beijing and Islamabad.

The situation prevailing around Afghanistan cannot, of course, fail to generate deep alarm here. On the phoney pretext of "the Afghan problem" the United States and China are stoking tension in that part of the world. They are engaged in rapidly rearming Pakistan. Yet practice has shown that weapons delivered to Pakistan have invariably been used against India.

Washington and Beijing are systematically exploiting the "Afghan situation" to stoke tension in South Asia. Their anti-Afghan clamor is ultimately aimed against India, too. And, of course, India is interested in the overall normalization of the situation in the region, which would help to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and to develop fruitful regional cooperation. That is why people here are so interested in the DRA Government's constructive new 24 August proposals.

Massive arms deliveries to Pakistan, the intensifying militarization of the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean basin and the persisting interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the Indian side at the talks in Delhi noted, require immediate steps with a view to adopting political decisions.

S.M. Dost's visit to India, reflecting the existence of permanent diplomatic contacts between Delhi and Kabul, was a positive contribution to the normalization of the situation in the region. It fully accords with the desire of the peoples of South and southwest Asia for good-neighborly cooperation and the elimination of the tension artificially created by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS AFGHAN 'TERRORIST' CLAIMS

PM160816 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS correspondents L. Biryukov and Yu, Tysovskiy report: "Bandit's Confessions"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Sep--His name is (Nadzhibulla). He is 27 years old. A bandit and terrorist who repeatedly crossed from Pakistan to Afghanistan on secret paths under cover of darkness.... These "raids" were stopped by the DRA security service. Today (Nadzhibulla), frowing at the studio lights, made his appearance on the television screens of people in the city. He told the whole story: How he was trained and by whom and what goals his masters set him. In Pakistan, American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors trained him in sabotage. The emphasis was on terrorism: how to burn schools and mosques, blow up power line pylons and--the main thing--kill. (Nadzhibulla) said that while he was taking the 4-month "courses" organized near the Pakistani city of Peshawar at the hamlet of (Dzhangal Khele Zakhel), Western instructors from another camp often visited. They recruited terrorists for particularly important operations. In a camp near the Pakistani-Afghan border bandits were trained to mine state institutions and to use American and British rifles with telescopic sights. Special attention was paid to operations to hijack passenger aircraft.

(Nadzhibulla) said that the funds received from the West are certainly not used for the needs of Afghans who have left their homeland under the influence of Western propaganda and are living in Pakistan in appalling poverty; instead they line the pockets of the ringleaders of the anti-Afghan gangs.

KARMAL OUTLINES DRA YOUTH'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE

PM160814 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Chief Task of the Day"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Sep--The most important task today is to defend the gains of the April revolution, totally liquidate counterrevolution and ensure peaceful living and working conditions for the people of Afghanistan. This was declared here by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Addressing the first all-army conference of cadre youth workers and activists, he noted the important role in realizing this task of Afghan youth, who in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces are waging an indefatigable struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and internal and external reaction and are vigilantly guarding the revolution's gains.

Counterrevolutionary mercenaries incited by the United States and its Chinese accomplices, B. Karmal said, are not only resorting to subversive and terrorist activity but seeking to use ideological subversion and forgeries to sow discord among the tribes and ethnic groups of Afghanistan and are slandering Afghan-Soviet friendship. This unparalleled international friendship, which has today been tempered in the struggle against the DRA's enemies, is a priceless achievement of the Afghan people.

My recent meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and great friend of the Afghan people, was a graphic manifestation of the unshakable nature of this friendship, B. Karmal went on to emphasize. We express our sincere thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, which treated with profound understanding our difficulties and problems in building a new life and defending the country's independence and territorial integrity and the gains of the April revolution and are rendering all-round assistance in the matter of achieving the revolution's final victory. This assistance comes from the pure heart of every Soviet person and the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army, who are patriots and internationalists.

The defense of the April revolution's gains, B. Karmal declared, is a task facing the Afghan people themselves above all. To fulfill it, every Afghan must make ever-increasing efforts, and the people of Afghanistan themselves are obliged to heroically defend their liberation revolution. This is the demand of our homeland. In this connection B. Karmal emphasized that the responsibility for defending the revolution and struggling against bandits, robbers and scaremongers and for the cause of building a new society in Afghanistan lies entirely with the country's youth.

We are optimists and we believe that our country's people are capable of discarding the heavy burden of past oppression and that, confident of their motherland's bright future, they will dedicate themselves to building a new life.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA DENOUNCES DRA CLERGY, REBELS

PM110940 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 September 1981 carries on page 3, under the headline "Slanderers From the 'Pool of Blood,'" a 2,000-word Kabul dispatch from correspondent V. Snegirev on "ideological subversion" against Afghanistan.

Snegirev devotes the first third of his dispatch to an account of the experiences of (Abdul Latif), recruited by (Abdul Rauf), "the Jami'at-e Eslami Afghanistan resident in Herat," to "collect information about successful rebel operations on Afghan territory and supply it to the press." Latif claims he was trained in photography by "two Americans" interested in photos of "burning tanks and vehicles, destroyed PDPA [Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan] committees and enemy bodies." He describes the information he supplied to the press as "sheer lies."

Snegirev then moves on to the topic of Afghan rebel publications, declaring that their equipment is bought with "the money Western countries allocate as aid for 'Afghan refugees.'" "Demagoguery and lies, abundantly larded with allusions to the Koran and illustrated with photos of the murderers and their victims, are what the counterrevolutionary propaganda boils down to," Snegirev writes.

However, he continues, "the counter-revolutionaries actively exploit the reactionary section of the Muslim clergy," especially in the countryside, where people are illiterate and "accustomed to blindly believe religious sermons." Snegirev then describes several atrocities committed by mullahs, adding the following rider to his account: "Of course, it should not be thought that all the 250,000 clergy in Afghanistan are accomplices of the bandits and all the 15,000 mosques are hotbeds of enemy propaganda. The greater part of the clergy supports the democratic system, which in its turn guarantees absolute respect for religious rights."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINK WITH INDIA BEING COMPLETED

PM141022 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August 1981 publishes on page 6 an 800-word feature under the headline "Radio Bridge Over the Mountains." The feature begins with the following unattributed introduction: "Not many people used to know of Sanglokh Mountain, near Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhikistan, or the tiny settlement of (Tsrar Sharif), 23 km from Srinagar, capital of Jammu and Kashmir, India's northernmost state. Troposphere communications reception and transmission stations are now located in these places. Startup and tuning work is now being completed at the stations. A unique 70-km radio bridge over the Himalayas will unite the Soviet Union and India by the shortest route."

The feature also contains a 25 August Dushanbe dispatch by correspondent O. Latifi and a 25 August Delhi dispatch by correspondent V. Shirokov. The Lafiti dispatch states in particular, describing the troposphere communications system:

"An irradiator receives signals and channels them to an antenna. From the antenna the signals are beamed to a Himalayan peak 7,500 meters up. The signals are then bounced off the troposphere and reach the reception and transmission station near Srinagar. Thus a distance of 700 km is covered without intermediate stations.

The Shirokov dispatch states, in particular:

"The acute need to have a direct telecommunications line between the Soviet Union and India is due primarily to the constantly growing cooperation between the two friendly countries. So far, unfortunately, a considerable proportion of telephone, telex and telegraph communications between Moscow and Delhi passes via West Europe or Tokyo. To right this situation the Soviet and Indian Governments decided to establish permanent direct communications. In April 1977 an intergovernment agreement was concluded under which the Soviet Prommasheksport foreign trade association and the Indian Overseas Communications Service set to work.

"The troposphere communication line is a joint Soviet-Indian construction. The Soviet Union provided the technical design and special apparatus for it. The state Electronic Corporation of India company produced two large antenna arrays to a Soviet order. Indian specialists took part in installing the station near Dushanbe."

Shirokov concludes: "Initially 12 telephone communication channels will operate on the line.

"With the commissioning of the station our countries will acquire a direct and reliable communications line."

SRV FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL HELD; DELEGATE SPEAKS

PM151518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Strengthening"]

[Text] Soviet people hail the achievements of the Vietnamese people, who are confidently traveling the path of socialist building. This was emphasized at the gatherings and rallies, soirees and meetings held in our country within the framework of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship devoted to the 36th anniversary of the SRV's formation.

Movie shows were organized in Moscow, Leningrad and the Uzbek SSR, and lectures were read on the history and culture of the fraternal people. A Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Committee for Phu Khanh Province, participated in the festival.

The festival's concluding function was a rally of friendship with the people of Vietnam held 10 September in the city of Pavlovskiy Posad near Moscow, at the kerchief production plant which is a collective member of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The fraternal relations between the USSR and the SRV enshrined in the friendship and cooperation treaty, the speeches pointed out, are developing dynamically in various spheres.

Nguyen Xuan Huu emphasized in his speech that the Vietnamese people, who are strengthening the country's economy and the socialist foundations of society, rely on the Soviet Union's effective assistance. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their international support. The meeting of comrades Le Duan and L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker declared, was one more graphic manifestation of the two states' fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation.

Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR, was at the rally.

PRAVDA VIEWS RECENT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN SRV

PM151415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh report: "Stepping Up Efforts"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi--It was 36 years ago, on 2 September 1945, that President Ho Chi Minh read out the declaration of independence at a mass meeting in Hanoi. The victory of the August revolution and the formation of Democratic Vietnam--the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia--marked a radical change in the Vietnamese people's destiny.

In past years the SRV working people, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard--the Communist Party--and with multifaceted assistance from the socialist community countries, have upheld their motherland's freedom and independence and carried out major socioeconomic transformations. The victories in the struggle against the colonialists and imperialist interventionists, the complete liberation of southern Vietnam and the country's reunification, the courageous rebuff of Beijing's hegemonist claims--all these are vivid, heroic milestones along the SRV's historic path toward socialism.

Rallying around the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee headed by that staunch Marxist-Leninist and prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement Comrade Le Duan, Vietnamese communists and all the SRV's working people declare their determination to implement the goals set.

The latest 5-year plan in the SRV was the country's first in conditions of unification. When the draft plan was discussed at the Fourth VCP Congress in 1976, nobody could have supposed that after 30 fiery years the country would once again have to endure a time of war. This time the flames of war were brought to the long-suffering land of Vietnam by a 600,000-strong Chinese Army, which invaded the country's northern provinces. The act of aggression by the Beijing hegemonists, in alignment with imperialism and reaction, was intended to retard socialist transformations in the SRV and hinder the Vietnamese working people's peaceful, creative labor.

Nor could anyone have foreseen the unprecedented natural disasters which have beset the country in the last 5 years. The average annual losses of rice alone exceed 1 million tons.

Thus the struggle to implement the second 5-year plan in 1976-1980 took place in extremely unfavorable conditions. But despite tremendous difficulties, during the years of the 5-year plan the Vietnamese people's staunch labor healed grave wounds inflicted by the war in industry, agriculture, transportation and the entire economy.

During the last 5-year plan more than 4 million jobs were created in new economic zones and in regions of opening up of virgin and long-fallow lands. The people's power is doing everything possible to resolve one of the most complex problems inherited from the ousted puppet regime in the south of the country--the unemployment problem. At the time of liberation about 3 million people in the cities of southern provinces were without work. The fact that more than 1.2 million people have, in recent years, received the opportunity to work is an important socialist gain.

In the south of the country there have been substantial changes in the social structure. The working class's influence has increased and its alliance with the working peasantry has strengthened. The nationalization of the landowning bourgeoisie's property and the transformation of capitalist enterprises, trade and transport into private-and-state sectors have created the preconditions for further socialist transformations. The creation of 165 state farms, 1,300 cooperatives and more than 9,000 production teams in the southern provinces was an important step along the path of the socialist restructuring of the Vietnamese countryside. Now more than one-third of peasants in the south have gone over to collective forms of farm management, and in a number of provinces they account for 70-80 percent of the rural population.

Never before in its national history has Vietnam possessed such fortitude and strength.

"After the victory of the August revolution, for the first time in our nation's history a state of the new type was created--a state of the working people, based on the workers' and peasants' alliance under the Marxist-Leninist party's leadership. With the complete victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for the motherland's salvation, our working people became the masters of the entire country and acquired a unified state implementing the people's right to be the collective master," Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee and Ho Chi Minh's comrade in arms, has said.

At the same time the party soberly assesses the successes achieved and sees the difficulties and bottlenecks in economic development and in the sphere of improving the working people's cultural and material standard. There are interruptions in the supply of food products for the urban population. Industry suffers from a shortage of electricity and raw materials.

A profound analysis of the situation, consideration of objective and subjective factors and the study of the experience of economic building in the fraternal socialist countries have made it possible to elaborate a plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan on the basis of the country's real conditions and potential.

The new 5-year plan, our Vietnamese friends note, is beginning in difficult conditions. That is why it will be a 5-year plan of stabilization of the economy and the people's living standards and of serious preparation for a forthcoming resolute offensive on all fronts of socialist building.

This year--the first of the 5-year plan--it is planned to obtain 15 million tons of food, including 12 million tons of rice. To this end one-fourth of all planned capital investments are being channeled into agriculture.

In the development of industry, the main components have been defined which are of decisive significance in building the material and technical base of socialism. They are the electricity, mining and chemical industries and transportation. It is proposed to increase coal extraction 10 percent, to improve the efficieny of existing thermal and hydroelectric power stations and, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, to launch a quest for oil and gas reserves and their development.

"The working class and all the people," Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, said in a talk, "are facing major, complex, but realistic tasks. And it is our duty to ensure their resolution, making use of all favorable factors, particularly the party's instruction on the broad introduction of labor remuneration on the basis of the end result. Labor enthusiasm backed up by a system of material incentives and a profound understanding of the significance of our plans and deeds will help us to achieve the goals set."

The 5-year plan which has now begun demands staunch labor, organization, discipline, the quest for reserves and their skillful utilization. The Communist Party Central Committee calls for this in its letter on the convening this year of the Fifth VCP Congress, which will be an important milestone in Socialist Vietnam's life.

The SRV people, despite existing difficulties, are full of energy and steadfast determination to implement the tasks set by the party. Today's celebrations in honor of the anniversary of the August revolution in the country are taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, under slogans calling on all SRV working people to greet the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress with shock labor.

KAMPUCHEAN 'ASSEMBLAGE' IN SINGAPORE U.S.-PRC PLOY

PM151624 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by TASS political observer A. Biryukov under "Pertinent Points" rubric: "Assemblage of Political Corpses"]

[Text] Washington and Beijing are rubbing their hands in satisfaction. They have finally succeeded in setting down at the same table in Singapore the ringleaders of the main groupings of Khmer reaction--Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Norodom Sihanouk--who are still pursuing their internecine struggle for power, influence and handouts. The first represents the surviving elements of the bloody, pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique overthrown by the Kampuchean people; while the second represents the so-called "Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front." The third is scarcely worth further mention, a former prince who now represents some "National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea."

The goal of the current assemblage, irrespective of what its participants are seeking, was outlined long ago by its initiators, Washington and Beijing. It consists in patching together a "united front" or, if worse comes to worse, a "coalition government" headed by ex-Prince Sihanouk.

The very fact that such a "front" or "government" existed would give Washington and Beijing a pretext for upholding Khmer reaction's representatives' right to Kampuchea's UN seat and a pretext for expanding their subversive activity against People's Kampuchea.

And no matter how the traitors to the Khmer people may strive or how they may claim the role of the Khmer nation's leaders and "liberators," their role at the table in Singapore has been assigned in advance. They are mere playing cards in the hands of Washington and Beijing. This is not the first year that these main "gamblers" have spent shuffling the former between them, seeking the implementation of their selfish plans in this region. And now Maj Gen Chana Samutwanit, former Thai ambassador to Kampuchea, who is acting as official mediator at the talks in Singapore, has stated in an interview with the newspaper NATION REVIEW that if any of the three participants in the assemblage in Singapore "turns out to be too obdurate," then a "united front" or "coalition government of Kampuchea" will be created without him. This "mediator" asserted that Chinese and U.S. pressure will force Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to "reach a compromise."

Washington and Beijing very much hope that this time they will succeed in patching together something they have long dreamed of. But a dream is not reality. And reality is such that, whatever "fronts" or "governments" of political corpses the imperialists and Beijing hegemonists may patch together, they can present nothing but figures long rejected by the people.

As for the Khmer people, they have their own lawful government which is efficiently wielding power over the entire territory of People's Kampuchea, their own legally elected parliament expressing the will of the entire people, and their own Constitution, the most democratic in Kampuchea's entire history, which has been accepted wholeheartedly by all Khmer. This fact has already been recognized by over 30 states and national liberation movements. The republic's international prestige is growing. The foreign policy of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation pursued by the Kampuchean people is meeting with ever greater support. It is precisely these facts which will be increasingly considered throughout the world, and not the "fronts" and "governments" which uninvited benefactors from Washington and Beijing are trying to impose on the Khmer people.

IZVESTIYA WELCOMES RESULT OF INDIA-KAMPUCHEA TALKS

PM151426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetov "International Commentary": "Fruitful Results"]

[Text] The public and press in Asian countries are still commenting on the results of the visit to India by a Kampuchean Government delegation headed by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Kampuchean foreign minister. Particular note is taken of the cordial, friendly nature of the talks, which was reflected in the joint Indian-Kampuchean communique.

A special place among the questions discussed in the Indian capital was allocated to the situation in Southeast Asia and the tense atmosphere prevailing in that part of the world.

Expressing gratitude to the Indian Government and people for its official recognition of the Kampuchean Government, Hun Sen told the Indian leaders during the talks about the main aspects of Kampuchea's foreign policy, which is aimed at stabilizing the situation in the region, and briefed them on the steps taken recently by the countries of Indochina with a view to promoting a political settlement of existing problems.

As is known, the initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the foreign ministers' conference in Phnom Penh in June are and remain the only acceptable basis for fruitful dialogue between the Indochina states and the ASEAN countries with a view to the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. These initiatives include a whole range of proposals, among them the holding of a regional conference between the two groups of countries with the aim of elaborating mutually acceptable decisions based on the principles of mutual respect for the sovereign rights of states and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Any other steps--such as, for instance, the holding of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea"--are illegitimate and only reflect the desire of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

In the course of the talks great attention was also devoted to questions of bilateral Indian-Kampuchean relations. In the joint communique the sides stressed that the visit was an important contribution to the cause of strengthening and extending the traditionally friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples of India and Kampuchea.

The results of the talks show clearly that Kampuchea's constructive, peace-loving policy meets with broad recognition among all who have an interest in preserving peace and stability on the Asian Continent. The efforts made by Kampuchea in the cause of restoring the country after the many years of domination by Maoist henchmen are meeting with a lively response and friendly support among the friends of that long-suffering country. They also indicate that, despite the intrigues of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reactionary forces, the positive processes developing in Southeast Asia are irreversible in nature, since they reflect the true interests of the peoples of the most populous continent.

THAI COOPERATIVES CHIEF GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF TRIP

PM151602 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Correspondent K. Mezentsev interview with Praman Adireksan, Deputy prime minister of Thailand and chairman of the Council for the Development of Cooperatives: "Strengthening Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A Thai delegation headed by Praman Adireksan, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Council for the Development of Cooperatives, was in the Soviet Union from 25 through 31 August at the invitation of the Tsentrosoyuz. In addition to Moscow the delegation visited Leningrad and Uzbekistan. SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent K. Mezentsev met with the head of the Thai delegation and asked him to give his impressions of the trip.

The development of the Soviet cooperative movement, P. Adireksan said, is of undoubted interest for the Thai cooperative workers. During our trip to Samarkand and Tashkent we had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves on the spot with the activity of the consumer cooperatives. Some of what we saw can be applied in Thailand, despite the different conditions under which Soviet and Thai cooperative workers operate. The organizations of the purchase of produce from the population is interesting. We were greatly impressed by the central kolkhoz market in Tashkent. What wonderful conditions sellers and buyers have there!

During the meetings and talks which the delegation had in a number of Soviet ministries, there was a discussion of questions concerning the expansion of trade between the Thai and Soviet cooperative workers and between our two countries. But it must be noted that broad, mutually advantageous cooperative collaboration like other forms of economic, trade and scientific and technical relations serving to strengthen the peoples' mutual understanding, can develop successfully only under conditions of reliable peace and security.

We intend to continue to develop and expand contacts with Soviet cooperative workers. That is our contribution to the further consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Thailand and the Soviet Union.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 September, Morning Edition page 5, carries a TASS report entitled "Ties Are Developing" on the conclusion of the visit of the Thai delegation headed by Praman Adireksan which adds:

["Talks were held at the Tsentrosoyuz on the experience gained in the development of Soviet-Thai cooperative links. A communique adopted stated in particular that broad, mutually advantageous economic cooperation among cooperatives serves to strengthen the peoples' mutual understanding and can be successfully developed only under conditions of reliable peace and security. The delegation's USSR visit was an important step on the path of developing and consolidating friendly contacts between the two countires' cooperative farmers and between the peoples of the USSR and Thailand."]

PRC PRETENDS TO BE BURMA'S FRIEND, BACKS REBELS

BK141441 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1930 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Station observer (Stanislav Sergeyev) commentary]

[Text] Elimination of antigovernment insurgents has become the focal point of the Burmese press recently. This same goal was outlined as the most vital task at the recently concluded Fourth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party. The GUARDIAN pointed out: Insurgents are resorting to all methods to obstruct the building of a socialist society, which is our planned objective.

For many years now Burma's situation has remained unstable because of the activities of Beijing-influenced rebels. Burma has also suffered materially because of this. Innumerable crimes, such as the massacre of innocent people, burning and looting of people's homes, and so forth, have been committed against the Burmese people by the rebels. These very acts have undone, for ages, the rebels' self-proclaimed objectives and their existence as a national force. Today, in the eyes of the people, they are merely mercenaries and a tool serving a foreign country to subvert Burma.

(Li Lo-haw), a recently surrendered rebel leader, admitted that the activities of Maoist groups are entirely against the interests of the Burmese people. He went underground and operated in the jungles for 14 years. Chinese instructors had trained him abroad and instructed him on the use of firearms and explosives. Brainwashing was also included in the training; he was asked to memorize Mao's directives. Such well-trained rebels are sent back into Burma and are under the orders of a certain unit, but they operate separately. At times, the rebels coordinate among themselves to launch big offensives in wide-ranging areas.

Under the direction of Beijing, such offensives are timed to coincide with important events for the Burmese people, such as elections, party congresses, and so forth. These are attempts to disrupt these events. In other instances, the offensives coincide with Beijing's diplomatic maneuvers. These are attempts to blackmail the Burmese Government.

If the tactics of the rebels are observed, it is apparent that the master of these rebels wants to control some Burmese territory, particularly the regions where the Shan, Karen and other ethnic minority groups reside. The ultimate objective is to slice away some parts of Burma. Maps in Burmese papers showing the regions where the rebels operate are marked in black. It is a remarkable point to note that these areas are shown on Chinese maps as lost Chinese territories.

The Burmese Government has, in recent years, consistently endeavored to end the bloodshed caused by foreign interference.

For instance, in May of last year a 3-month amnesty period was declared for the rebels to return from abroad or to surrender. More than 2,000 people returned to the legal fold in that period. Government offensives also forced many of the armed gangs to surrender, while some were eliminated. Despite these efforts, clashes continue because of instigation and assistance from abroad. In summary, the Sino-Burmese border continues to be a source of grave concern for the Burmese people.

According to the 1960 boundary agreement, China promised to abide by the border demarcation. However, as observers in Asia point out, Beijing has never seriously respected the agreement. When Burmese troops launch an offensive, the rebels flee into China. After regrouping in Chinese training camps, they return to Burma to commit destruction, massacres and robbery.

This is the very reason why the strength of the rebels has not dwindled in the past 5 years. According to some estimates, there are about 20,000 rebels, reported the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Such evidence refutes the somewhat vague statements made by some Chinese leaders, particularly Zhao Ziyang, that China has stopped supporting the rebels. The American paper reported that China has not been able to erase the suspicions Burma has of China's support for local rebels.

There is a saying: Never trust a snake in the grass. The activities of rebels inside Burma expose Beijing's two-faced policy towards its neighbors. For this very reason, the Burmese Government has decided not to hold any talks with Beijing-influenced rebels. Observers in Asia point out that this reflects the extent of Burma's confidence in the goodwill of the big smiling neighbor, which is pretending to be a good friend.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED ON MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL DAY

PM141141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] (TASS)--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad a telegram conveying to the prime minister and the friendly people of Malaysia congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram, the Malaysian prime minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG TU DELEGATION--At the invitation of the (Premoria) Trade Union Council, the Haipong trade union delegation has arrived in Vladivostok. It laid a wreath at Lenin's monument in Vladivostok and visited various places. In a week's period, the delegation will seek to understand the work experiences of the Soviet Far East trade union organizations. [Moscow in Vientamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 7 Sep 81 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS, 'APPEAL'

'Antisocialist Character' Seen

LD152034 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[From the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] An examination of materials from the first stage of the Solidarity congress proves once more that through the efforts of Solidarity extremists, the congress was transformed into a gathering of a clearly antisocialist character. The delegates' speeches and the resolutions and decisions adopted stress Solidarity's reluctance to take into account Poland's state interests. They include insulating declarations addressed to the PZPR and the Polish Government. It is stated demagogically that conflicts in the country are not caused by Solidarity's actions but by state bodies. On the other hand, Solidarity's stand is presented as concern for the defense of working people's rights.

These and other similar statements are open derision of the interests of Poland's working masses. What kind of defense of interests is it when Solidarity reactionaries cause enormous damage to the country by organizing strikes and sabotaging the economic plan? Actually, in whose name were speeches made at the Oliwia hall? It is a public secret that the antisocialist gathering in Gdansk was in fact a jamboree (zlot) of established workers of the Solidarity apparatus who have long been under the control of antisocialist, counterrevolutionary groupings of the KSS-KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

Indeed it can be said that right from the start, nests were built in Solidarity by the adventurist elements, anarcho-syndicalists, cosmopolitans and nationalists of all hues blinded by antisocialism. They are striving to undermine the foundations of the Polish socialist state, to disrupt Poland's international alliances and in the final analysis to restore the bourgeois system in the country.

In the 12 months of Solidarity's existence these--excuse the word--defenders of the interests of the working class have been straining in their attacks against the PZPR and Polish Government. For example, on the eve of the opening of the Solidarity congress, the notorious provocateur Jan Rulewski, speaking at a rally at the Szczyglowice mine during a visit to Katowice Province, appealed for an immediate confrontation with the government. His colleague Bogdan Lis, at a meeting of miners at the Jastrzebie mine, called for the removal of the government from economic management and in a hysterical outburst suggested that they be done with communists once and for all. Other Solidarity leaders, such as Bujak and Gwiazda, for example, are making similar trouble-making declarations. Also, attention is drawn to the fact that they all willingly take part in various illegal Solidarity publications along with the most rabid enemies of socialist Poland, Moczulski, Michnik and Kuron.

The goal of the above-mentioned gentlemen was revealed by Moczulski in his article published on the opening day of the Ninth PZPR Congress in the illegal publication WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [THE FREE TRADE UNIONIST]: We should bring about an explosion which, even if it would not cause the fall of the government, would at least compel it to serious concessions, Moczulski wrote.

(?Parading) the subjects of universal democracy and justice, the Solidarity hawks do not suffer any criticism and often take recourse to psychological pressure and even to acts of terror. Solidarity activists deal harshly with those opposed to the adventurist policy of their leaders.

The Polish press is publishing many letters from former members of Solidarity who left the organization in protest against the methods prevalent in those trade unions.

For instance, one of the founders of the regional Solidarity in Lublin, Bogdan Cwikla, stresses in his letter that Solidarity leaders love to blab about freedom and democracy but do not allow their members any freedom of action. The leaders, Cwikla writes, manipulate their subordinate organizations at will. Demagogues and troublemakers of all hues make use of Solidarity in their fight for interests alien to working people. This is a just assessment of the work of the Solidarity trade unions over the past year.

Union Official Condemns Appeal

LD151310 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep, TASS--At a press conference of the leadership of the Construction Industry Workers Trade Union of Poland here, the Vice-Chairman of the trade union A. Siwak stressed the great significance of the letters from Soviet workers addressed to the workers of People's Poland. The Soviet workers, he said, had the right and duty to address them. This is particularly important when the point at issue is the working class of the Soviet Union--the buttress of socialism. In addition it had to be taken into consideration that Soviet and Polish workers were in one socialist community, Siwak went on. "The so-called 'appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe,' which was adopted in Gdansk is no product of our working class, it is a product of anti-socialist groupings, such as KSS-KOR, the Confederation of Independent Poland and Western secret services. The Soviet workers have drawn our attention to the existing danger and extended a helping hand to us. This is precisely how we received these letters. Meetings of workers in support of these letters are already being held in a number of areas.

"Mainly political issues were discussed at the congress of Solidarity, A. Siwak went on to say: How to neutralize the activity of the government, from what side it is best to attack the Polish Sejm. But questions of social character were not raised. They were drawing up decisions on how best to organize elections to local councils so that members of Solidarity could find their way there.

"We distinguish between rank-and-file members and leaders of Solidarity, representatives of KSS-KOR and the Confederation of Independent Poland. I am in favour of resolute measures against extremist circles in Solidarity. I do not believe in the policy of agreement, and nobody will ever be able to dissuade me from thinking so.

"We can under no circumstances accept the replacement of public ownership of the means of production by group ownership, which is advocated by Solidarity. Its leaders strive by this step to liquidate what was won by our fathers in 1945-1946."

Referring to the congress of Solidarity, A. Siwak said: "Only 12 per cent of its delegates were workers--the rest were officials of the trade union organization, who do not represent and will not represent the interests of the working people. Another fact, which has already been proved, is of interest: All of these officials went to work in mills and factories literally a few months before the start of the events of the summer 1980 and took an active part in them i.e., fulfilled a certain mission placed on them.

"Moral support by the socialist countries is of great significance for us. The fact that we are among friends helps us in a considerably measure to withstand fierce attacks by KSS-KOR, the Confederation of Independent Poland and Solidarity's extremist leadership.

The press, which often does not report the objective truth about the real situation in the country, introduces much confusion into our public life.

"The policy of Solidarity's extremist leadership has led to a situation where workers are beginning to leave it. Thus, for example, while our trade union had 200 thousand members early this year, now it has 500 thousand. In Katowice alone 30 thousand persons have recently gone over from Solidarity to the Union of Construction Indusry Workers. This phenomenon has become a permanent tendency, increasing from day to day.

In conclusion A. Siwak said: "I cannot imagine myself talking to such extremist figures of Solidarity's as Lis, Bujak, Gwiazda and Rulewski, because it would be a waste of time. Presently the situation in Poland is polarizing. The point is that a majority of the socialist society supports order in the state. But so far, Solidarity which is influenced by extremist leadership, is leading the country to a confrontation.

Sofia, 15 Sep TASS--Mass meetings are being held all over the country, at which the working people of Bulgaria are expressing anger and indignation at the provocative "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe," adopted at the assemblage in Gdansk.

The participants in a meeting at the Kremikov metallurgical mill in Sofia, the biggest in the country, have unanimously adopted a letter addressed to Polish workers. "The "appeal" adopted in Gdansk, the letter says, constitutes an attempt at crude, inadmissible interference by the organizers of the Solidarity's congress in the internal affairs of the socialist countries," It is a provocation against the working class, all the working people of the socialist countries, [an] impudent provocation with far-reaching aims, but all of these attempts are doomed to a failure.

"We workers of the Kremikov metallurigical mill resolutely declare against this provocation."

Similar letters were adopted at meetings in the D. Blagoyev non-ferrous metals mills in Plovdiv, G. Dimitrov shipbuilding yards in Varna and other mills and factories.

FRG 'COLLECTION' CITED AN INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD142236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep (TASS)--The West German publishing house ROTE BLAETTER has brought out a collection of articles and documents devoted to the present situation in Poland and the interference in its affairs by the United States and the FRG. The collection, published under the title: "Poland: the Church, KOR and Communism," carries articles by a number of public and political figures, experts in the fields of sociology, history and economics.

After World War II, the collection says, diversion against the Polish People's Republic played a special role in the strategy of American imperialism. From the first days of its existence the Polish People's Republic was subjected to interference from the United States.

A particular role in the subversive activity is played by Polish emigrant associations in the United States and also the AFL-CIO trade union. Three organizations at least have special tasks. The Kosciuszko Foundation organizes student exchanges between the United States and Poland. The Polish-American Immigration and Relief Committee is an organization whose purpose is phrased thus: to help Polish immigrants, grant them financial help in Europe and help them emigrate to the United States. The Polish Institute of Art and Science in America sends Poland scientific and educational literature.

The activity of Radio Free Europe has taken on a broad scale. Its budget was increased from $32 million in 1970 to $49.8 million in 1975. For several years now the radio station has been broadcasting in Polish 19 hours a day. Among the East European emigrants employed there, Poles form the biggest group. In 1976 there were 103 Polish emigrants working at the station.

With the emergence of the Solidarity trade union the subversive activity of the AFL-CIO was stepped up. In September 1980, the AFL-CIO set up a Polish workers aid fund which, by the beginning of December 1980, disposed of $140,000. These funds are allocated by the head of the European section of the AFL-CIO, Irving Brown. Brown is a CIA agent. Thanks to the influence of the AFL-CIO the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions allocated a further $120,000 from the funds of the West German, French, Austrian and also other American trade unions.

What happens to this money? Fifty thousand dollars were spent on acquiring printing equipment for Solidarity. Other funds were allocated for bringing out an AFL-CIO news bulletin in Polish with a print run-off of 12,000 copies for a limited readership. Thomas Kahn, the bulletin's publisher, stated: We are sending Poland so many copies that Solidarity's leaders know what we are doing. Close contact with the CIA is also to be seen in this operation.

Solidarity gets typewriters, furniture, copying and radio and telephone equipment from the International Confederation. Contacts are carried out through Swedish officials of the confederation.

Direct money transfers also go to Poland. One of the active Polish counterrevolutionaries, (A. Drawic) notes that the so-called Workers' Defense Committee (KOR), even in 1976--the year it was founded--could permit itself to control workers aid shares totaling Z3,251,300.

This new stage of ideological confrontation and diversion was coordinated with the arms race, which meant both a quantitative increase in arms as well as a qualitative lowering of the threshold of atomic war (the neutron bomb and medium-range missiles in Europe. Both these levers of U.S. foreign policy were agreed with NATO.

In this connection, the collection says, we should also consider the military threats which the Polish People's Republic confronted in December 1980 and which were intended to hinder the process of consolidation on a socialist basis. These threats consisted of the following: After maneuvers in the North Sea, an increased combat readiness was announced in two NATO navy subdivisions; the same order was given in certain army units of the United States and the FRG; the NATO command on increased combat readiness, made in December, was also extended to one FRG Navy subdivision. The crew of the frigate Lubeck was put on combat readiness for 48 hours. These provocative NATO maneuvers also served to encourage Polish counterrevolutionaries.

The collection stresses that the government is wholly responsible for the campaign of incitement, carried out on the radio, in particular by transmitters specially established to broadcast to Eastern Europe. The FRG connives with the CIA-financed diversionary radio stations, such as Free Europe, which are on FRG territory. It encourages the inciting broadcasts made by the Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk radio stations in Cologne.

The reason for the sudden bourgeois sympathy toward Polish workers, the collection remarks, is understandable; the worst enemies of democracy in the FRG are not sparing in their enthusiasm for the so-called process of renewal in Poland, insofar as they expect a weakening of socialism from this process. This is a tactic which has existed for as long as the workers movement itself, the collection stresses.

HONECKER VISITS USSR DISPLAY AT LEIPZIG FAIR

PM140748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents report: "Fair Opens"]

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep--The doors of the many pavilions at the Leipzig Fair opened this morning. The fair is being held under the traditional slogal "For Open World Trade and Technical Progress."

More than 6,000 leading industrial associations, firms and foreign trade organizations from 46 countries of the world and West Berlin are taking part in the fair. Its guests include experts, businessmen, scientists and engineers from a hundred states. All this is cogent evidence of Leipzig's great international prestige as an important center for international trade and the propaganda of leading scientific and technical experience, and of the pressing desire of various countries' industrial and trade circles for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation for the good of peace and detente.

The Soviet pavilion, where about 8,000 exhibits are on display, is causing great interest among the visitors. Most of the exhibits are new or improved articles. Special sections are devoted to the development of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other leaders of the republic viewed the display in the Soviet pavilion. They were accompanied by members of the Soviet Government delegation headed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and also by P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The Soviet display, E. Honecker declared, is cogent evidence of the consistency and resolve with which the USSR's peoples are implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the inviolable fraternal alliance with the land of the soviets are the firm foundation for further successes by the GDR. This was reaffirmed by my recent meeting in the Crimea with our friend and comrade, L.I. Brezhnev. Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR is resolving great tasks aimed at improving working people's well-being and successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and 26th CPSU Congress. The close cooperation with the USSR produces tangible benefits for the GDR and for all the socialist community countries.

The international situation has become considerably more complex lately, the speaker emphasized. The responsibility for this is borne by those circles in Washington and NATO that are speeding up the arms race, cherishing dreams of military superiority over the socialist countries and pursuing a policy of confrontation. Under these conditions the question of doing one's utmost to defend and consolidate peace is particularly pressing. The Soviet Union is carrying out tremendous work to achieve those aims.

VATICAN DENIES E. BLOC BEHIND ATTACK ON POPE

PM160807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov and V. Popov: "Italy: Vatican Denial"]

[Text] Rome--A Vatican spokesman has resolutely denied reports of the possible involvement of "Eastern bloc countries" in the organization of the attempted assassination of John Paul II, the head of the Catholic Church, this May. Speaking at a press conference, the leader of the Vatican press department said that the Vatican "has never issued statements or advanced the hypothesis that any organization or country might have prepared the attempt on the life of John Paul II." The Vatican spokesman's statement came after an independent British television company had screened a broadcast alleging that in the Vatican's opinion "Eastern bloc countries" were behind the organization and execution of the pope's attempted assassination.

PONOMAREV GREETS UK'S FOOT ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD151726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, a delegation of parliamentarians of the British Labour Party arrived today in Moscow. It was led by party leader Foot. At the airport, the delegation was met by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; Chernyayev, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and other officials. Among those who met them was Keeble, the British ambassador to the USSR.

KUZNETSOV GREETS DANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

PM140802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by a Danish Folketing Delegation"]

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation a Danish Folketing delegation headed by Folketing President K.B. Andersen paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 27 August through 3 September. In addition to Moscow, the Danish parliamentarians visited the Uzbek SSR and Leningrad, where they became acquainted with various aspects of the lives of the Soviet people and their achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Everywhere they went the Danish visitors were received warmly and cordially.

The Folketing delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Meetings and conversations took place with V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, and I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and at Leningrad Gorispolkom.

The Danish parliamentarians were acquainted with the structure and main directions of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets, their role in solving the tasks involved in ensuring the comprehensive development of Soviet society and the main trends of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In the conversations the Soviet side focused attention on the new foreign policy initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The Danish delegation said that this appeal will obviously be a subject of discussion in the foreign policy debate following the Folketing's resumption of work.

For their part the memebers of the Danish delegation gave a rundown on the Folketing's work and on the most important points of Danish domestic and foreign policy.

During the exchange of views, which took place in a constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of frankness, a number of topical international problems were discussed, with the vital issues involved in the preservation of peace, detente and security topping the list. Questions relating to bilateral relations and the prospects for developing them were also discussed.

In the view of the representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Danish Folketing, parliamentary ties are making a positive contribution to the consolidating of Soviet-Danish relations. The Soviet and Danish parliamentarians expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views which had taken place and called for contacts to be further developed.

The Folketing President extended an invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation to Denmark on a return visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DEVELOPING TRADE TIES WITH TURKEY

PM151524 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 September 1981 in the Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,000-word special correspondent Z. Kadymbekov Izmir dispatch entitled "Izmir's Business Horizons." The "Letter from Turkey" assesses Soviet-Turkish trade relations which, it asserts, are developing, mainly in the form of Soviet industrial products and Turkish agricultural produce. Kadymbekov asserts that oil, petroleum products and electricity have become "major" items of Soviet export to Turkey, and he quotes unspecified "representatives of Turkish business circles" who term the USSR a "reliable partner."

AS-SADAT 'LIES, FABRICATIONS' AGAINST USSR HIT

LD151902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Rafael Artyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" Program]

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat, speaking on radio and television, has reaffirmed anew the policy of hard oppression against all those who do not agree with his domestic and foreign policies. The Egyptian president threatened to take new oppressive measures to guarantee the necessary order, as he put it. This necessary order, according to the As-Sadat regime stipulates that every Egyptian should silently bear poverty and hunger, as well as all the other tribulations that can be found in present-day Egypt.

No Egyptian has the right to protest against his country's political subservience to the U.S. will, or against Egypt's capitulation to Tel Aviv. More than 5,000 Egyptians have been arrested because they have protested against this demand by the Egyptian president. The same fate awaits those whose views differ from As-Sadat's. This is the essence of what he said. It is well known that the policy of hard oppressions has aroused a wave of wrath and dissatisfaction inside and outside Egypt.

In the light of this, one should look at the Egyptian president's attempts to distract the attention of public opinion from his own actions. What are these? The use of the weapon of fabrications and lies against the Soviet Union--the same weapon which the Egyptian regime's masters beyond the ocean use. The Cairo press is creating a clamor about the untruthful reports concerning the Soviet Union's alleged participation in an anti-government conspiracy. This lie was refuted and exposed. However, the As-Sadat propaganda does not wish to abandon this lie. The Egyptian president himself has decided to make matters worse. President as-Sadat alleged in his television speech that the Soviet Union is (?exploiting) Egypt's oppressive measures against the Muslims. Strange allegations? It is well known that the Egyptian authorities, right from the very outset, have not distinguished between Muslims and non-Muslims, and the prisons are full of religious believers.

What has the Soviet Union to do with this? The Soviet citizens disapprove of the oppressive measures in Egypt and with full resolve denounce them as a phenomenon of the regime's undemocratic and anti-people's policy.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES ISRAELI POLICY ON WEST BANK, GAZA

PM151446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada "rejoinder: "What Politicians Have in Mind..."]

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep--Speaking in a militarized settlement, R. Eytan, chief of the Israeli Army General Staff, declared that since the borders between Israel on the one hand and the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip on the other no longer exist, it is necessary to open up as actively as possible "the lands of all Israel."

The latter can mean just one thing: Tel Aviv considers the West Bank and Gaza actually part of Israel. Indeed, what Israeli politicians have in mind, the military says out loud. The Israeli general evidently knows as well as others the Tel Aviv leaders' real approach to the fate of the occupied Arab territories and, accordingly, also to the rights of the Palestinian people, for the notorious talks on "Palestinian autonomy," as their participants reiterate, primarily concern the West Bank and Gaza.

The Israeli general's words are superfluous evidence that these talks not only have nothing to do with the Palestinians' interests, but are a political fiction invented at Camp David to cover up attempts to perpetuate the Israeli occupation.

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL ENDS 27 AUG

PM111014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Festival ended in our country on 27 August, having provided convincing evidence of the further strengthening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Public assemblies, soirees, rallies and meetings were held in Moscow and in Latvia. It was stressed in the speeches that the Soviet people are concerned over the exacerbation of the Near East situation through the fault of Israel, encouraged by the United States.

Exhibitions, movie shows and concerts were held with great success within the framework of the friendship festival. Taking part in the measures was a delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society headed by its chairman, H.M. Halil.

TUNISIAN DELEGATION VISITS SAMARKAND, UZBEK SSR

GF121600 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The guests from Tunisia who are in Tashkent on the occasion of Tunis City Week in the capital of the Uzbek SSR continue to acquaint themselves with our republic. The guests visited historic Samarkand today and toured historic sites of architectural importance. They also attended a meeting there marking Soviet-Tunisian Friendship.

An exhibition was opened in the People's Friendship Museum in Tashkent on 9 September depicting Tunisian handicrafts. Zakariya (Jem), the (?mayor) of Tunis and head of the delegation, opened the exhibition by stating that it would undoubtedly contribute toward the further strengthening of friendship and (?cooperation) between the Tunisian and Uzbek peoples.

'Tunis Week' Ends

GF131817 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The week organized to mark the fraternal relations between Tashkent and Tunis has ended with success in the Uzbek capital. Those participating in the Tunis City Week celebrations have met with toilers of factories in Tashkent and with other social leaders.

Meanwhile, a meeting has been held at the Tashkent State University [as heard] on Tunisian-Soviet Friendship. Participants of this meeting have delivered statements on the strengthening of friendly relations between Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, and Tunis and on the fraternal relations and solidarity between the Soviet and Tunisian peoples.

Meanwhile, (Ben Mani), the representative of Tunis University, has delivered a lecture to the professors and students of the Tashkent State University on the Arabic culture.

A joint communique has been issued by Zakariya (Ibn Mustafa), the governor of Tunis, and Vakhid Kazimov, the chairman of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee. An agreement has also been signed for the strengthening of friendly relations between the two sister cities through meetings every year.

ANGOLAN LEADER UNDERSCORES SOUTH AFRICAN THREAT

PM151509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Own correspondents V. Volkov and M. Zenovich dispatch: "Angola's Principled Stand: Press Conference of Angolan President"]

[Text] Luanda, 10 Sep--The large-scale intervention against Angola unleashed by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa has confirmed with new force the constant threat its existence poses to peace and security in Africa. This was stated here by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], at a press conference for Angolan and foreign journalists. This threat will remain until the problem of Namibia is resolved in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 and until apartheid in the Republic of South Africa is ended.

The president pointed out that the Republic of South Africa's aggression is directed against the peaceful population and Angola's People's Liberation Armed Forces, to intimidate the Angolan people and make them abandon support for the Namibian patriots.

Being a member of the OAU and the United Nations, Angola has made repeated attempts together with other countries, to resolve the problem of Namibia by peaceful means. No progress has been made because Pretoria is imposing a fictitious "independence" on the people of Namibia with the help of its puppets, trying by every means to destroy the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

It is our firm conviction, the PRA president said, that this policy is hopeless. No force is capable of crushing the desire of Namibia's patriots for self-determination and independence.

The question of Namibia's independence is an internal matter for Africa which must be viewed in the context of the entire continent's decolonization.

By unleashing aggression against Angola, the Pretoria regime seeks to divert our resources from peaceful building. Nevertheless, the PRA will continue, J.E. Dos Santos emphasized, to give all-around assistance to Namibia's fraternal people and their combat vanguard--SWAPO.

Allegations are being disseminated that the resolution of Namibia's problems is being delayed because of the presence in Angola of servicemen from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Cuba. The PRA Government, J.E. Dos Santos said in this connection, firmly declares that there are no soldiers in Angola either from the USSR or the GDR. At the same time, the president said, we have never denied the presence in our country of Cuban internationalists, who gave us assistance in repulsing the Republic of South Africa's aggression in 1975-1976. The number of Cuban internationalists will gradually fall as the combat capability of the Angolan Army grows. As for the Soviet specialists working in Angola, they are here in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty that exists between our countries.

In reply to a question put by PRAVDA's correspondents, the PRA president noted the vital need for stronger international solidarity with Angola as the victim of racist aggression. Part of the country's territory, the president said, is still occupied by the South African Army. There is no evidence that the interventionists' troops have been withdrawn. The aggressor seeks to extend the region of occupation and turn it into a buffer zone by implanting there a terrorist puppet grouping of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. At the same time the Republic of South Africa is stepping up subversion against Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other frontline states in order to create the optimum conditions for implementing its plans in Namibia.

In this connection note was taken of the tremendous danger posed by the U.S. administration's support for those plans.

MENGISTU SPEAKS ON SOCIAL SOCIETY IN ETHIOPIA

LD121758 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep, TASS--In the past seven years the Ethiopian people frustrated the plot of the internal and external reaction and achieved considerable successes in the political, economic and social spheres which created real conditions for the implementation of the main task of the revolution--building the foundations of socialist society. This was stated today by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Speaking here at a mass meeting on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the formation of a new society requires the unity of all political and ideological forces on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The creation of COPWE which coordinates and directs the entire political and educational work in the masses is evidence of the maturity of the Ethiopian revolution, its adherence to the chosen ideology. Ethiopia still faces many complex problems, he said. Their solution requires the utmost efforts of all working people, centralised planning and switching of agricultural and industrial production to socialist lines.

The Ethiopian leader condemned the decision of the Reagan administration to start full-scale production of neutron weapons and its course at increasing the military presence in strategically important areas, the creation of new military bases and provoking armed conflicts.

SOMALI PRESIDENT PAYS 'LIPSERVICE' TO PEACE POLICY

LD112324 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] President of the Somali Democratic Republic Muhammad Siad Barre, in an interview with the STANDARD newspaper of Kenya, said he is prepared to normalize relations between Somalia and Kenya. The relations have been marred by the repeated incursions by Somali armed bandits into Kenya.

Our correspondent, Georgiy Tanov, says: In that interview, for the first time Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre confessed that some Somalis have marred relations between Somalia and Kenya. The crisis in the border areas of Kenya was the work of Somali armed bandits. The Somali president's statement on normalizing relations between Somalia and Kenya may have been praiseworthy, but is it an honest move?

Somalia's expansionist policy, enshrined in the Constitution of the Somali Republic, is the reason for the crisis in the Horn of Africa. The president of Somalia said he is prepared to assure progress, prosperity and stability for the people of East Africa. If one scrutinizes the interview, one notices that his is just lipservice.

It is imperative that normalizing relations and solving the crisis in the Horn of Africa should start with the relations between Ethiopia and Somalia. Unfortunately, the Somali leader is not prepared to change his stand on that issue. Thus the plans by the Somali leaders to renounce their territorial claims against one of their neighboring countries cannot be accepted as proof of the change of Somalia's general policy.

Somalia's present attempt to normalize its relations with some of its neighboring countries can be interpreted in terms of an attempt to free itself from political isolation. Certainly the crisis in the Horn of Africa cannot be solved by extending a hand of friendship to one country while threatening the others.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS MADAGASCAR

LD032336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 3 Sep, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation began its official visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar today. The Soviet guests will meet the leaders of the country, will learn of the activities of the National People's Assembly [NPA] and the local organs of people's power, will visit enterprises and educational establishments and will tour the country. The delegation is headed by Kurban Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Today the members of the delegation paid a visit to Lucien Andrianarahinjaka, chairman, and members of the NPA.

Meeting with Officials

LD092127 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 9 Sep, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation who are in Madagascar on an official visit paid Randriananja, the mayor of the city, member of the Political Bureau of the Congress of Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) party, told the guests about the problems of the capital and the efforts by the city authorities to solve them. Touching upon international problems, he expressed the concern of the country's public over the U.S. militarist course, including the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. "The Indian Ocean which as a result may become a seat of not only local conflict but also of universal one, must be made a zone of peace," he emphasized.

Kurban Khalilov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, reaffirmed the Soviet people's and the government's support for the striving of Madagascar and other states of the region for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and for the elimination of foreign military bases.

Today, the delegation was received by Desire Rakotoarijanona, prime minister of Madagascar. He expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to all Soviet people for supporting Madagascar's initiatives aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The experience of the Soviet Union which has proved in practice a possibility of building developed socialism, he stressed, serves as a vivid example to us as well in building a new society free from exploitation of man by man.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM151420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by B. Pitlyatskin from "The World Today" feature compiled by M. Zubko: "USSR-Madagascar: Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] Antananarivo--"I take this opportunity to ask that you convey to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to all Soviet people my thanks for the aid and support which the Soviet Union is rendering to Madagascar," D. Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has stated.

In a talk with a USSR Surpeme Soviet delegation headed by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he stressed that Soviet-Malagasy relations are developing harmoniously and embrace many aspects of cooperation.

"The people of Madagascar, who have chosen a socialist path of development and are struggling against imperialism," the prime minister continued, "know that their great Soviet friend, who has shown the whole world that the victory of socialism is feasible, is on their side." He stressed the grave anxiety of the people and Government of Madagascar and of neighboring countries at the growing militarization of the Indian Ocean. The Malagasy head of government has expressed thanks to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to all Soviet people for their support for Madagascar's initiatives aimed at turning this region into a zone of peace.

At the end of the Soviet delegation's visit a communique was signed which records the mutual desire to strengthen and deepen relations between the two countries. "The Malagasy side," this document notes, "assessed highly the Soviet Union's role in strengthening peace, international security and detente and rendering aid to the peoples' liberation struggle. The Malagasy leaders and parliamentarians stated their support for the peace initiatives contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples."

Thursday morning [10 September] the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Antananarivo for home.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BENIN

PM111140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, has returned to Moscow from the People's Republic of Benin. The delegation traveled to the People's Republic of Benin in accordance with the plan of ties between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO SENEGAL, GAMBIA

PM091008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Belshiy to the combined posts of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of The Gambia.

AFRICAN CONSUMER DELEGATION DEPARTS UZBEK SSR

GF021827 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The visit paid to the Uzbek SSR by representatives from a number of African consumer societies has ended. (Ketlar Buyer), a Tanzanian female member of the visiting delegation, made the following statement to our correspondent:

We have been very pleased to observe that Uzbek women are taking an active part in the production of consumer commodities. I have been very pleased to observe that [words indistinct] and that they possess adequate knowledge to take part in every activity. The visit we have paid to the Uzbek SSR has been very useful. We shall indeed make use of the experience of the members of the Uzbek consumers societies.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA ASSAILED

PM140919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "The True 'Source of Complications'"]

[Text] As the U.S. administration's adventurist course is subjected to the peoples' increasingly resolute condemnation, Washington politicians are having to resort to new subterfuges. For instance, take the recent interview given by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in which he tried to misrepresent the reasons for the tension in Central America, primarily in El Salvador.

Speaking of the events in that long-suffering country, Haig urged the United States to be "concerned in earnest for the source of outside support." Haig sees this source in...Cuba and Nicaragua, and at the same time in the Soviet Union. It would be futile to seek in the interview any proof for these allegations. Such proof simply does not exist. There are, however, facts of a different sort and they are so flagrant that the secretary of state involuntarily himself virtually admitted that the real "source of complications" in El Salvador and throughout the Central American region is the United States and its expansionist policy.

The activity of the guerrillas in El Salvador, he says, "has been galvanized recently" in which connection "additional U.S. activity is required." The secretary of state does not deem it necessary to conceal the fact that the scale of this "activity" is steadily growing. "We should not speak of modesty," he declares, "when in our hard times there is talk of increasing the scale of aid in the security sphere." And it is not only a case of El Salvador. Haig stated that the United States would like to expand military aid to one more regime in Central America--the regime in Guatemala where "the threat of an insurgent movement" is also emerging.

These admissions confirm the true purpose of the ballyhoo over so-called international terrorism which has recently occupied a most prominent place in Washington's political arsenal. From the example of Latin America, in particular the Central American region, we can convince ourselves yet again that this campaign is a weapon of U.S. imperialism's interventionist and neocolonialist policy.

A profound socioeconomic crisis which has developed to a lesser degree in some places and a greater degree in others into a political crisis--this is the main factor characterizing the situation in Central America. This crisis has been generated by the protracted rule of the local oligarchy and has been intensified still further by the predatory policy of the dollar imperialism. Back in the early 20th Century the latter intended to turn the Caribbean into a U.S. "inland lake" and has now impudently proclaimed the Central American region, like many other parts of the world, to be a sphere "of vital importance for U.S. security."

From the very beginning of its activity the Reagan administration has declared its intention to make this course even more aggressive. One of its first steps was an attempt to make the "El Salvador crisis" some sort of touchstone of relations between East and West. Despite the fact that the lies flagrantly concocted by the CIA and aimed at proving the presence of "Soviet-Cuban interference" in El Salvador failed totally, Washington has not abandoned its hopes of using the ballyhoo over "international terrorism" to camouflage its support for Latin American dictatorial regimes whose main instrument of state policy is terror.

Since early this year Washington's emissaries in diplomatic frockcoats and general's uniforms have rushed in droves to countries with dictatorial regimes. Initially Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and several other countries were visited by Middendorf, the U.S. representative in the OAS Permanent Council. General Nutting, chief of the U.S. Southern Military Command, rushed to follow him to Santiago. The Chilean foreign minister made a return visit to Washington. In the U.S. Capital he met with Haig and Vice President Bush while Pinochet meanwhile was "quivering with joy," as the press wrote.

The bloody regime in El Salvador is experiencing a very acute crisis. The Reagan administration is resorting to various ruses in the hope of saving the junta which has been rejected by the people but which is essential to Washington as a facade concelaing the dispatch of new millions of dollars, weapons and Green Berets to El Salvador. Thomas (Enders), assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, asserts that "American friends" in El Salvador are preparing some "political settlement" in that country. The farce is so obvious that even the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: "Our 'friends' in fact do not care at all about a political settlement in El Salvador. And to all appearances that is our government's position too."

Yes, in actual fact the U.S. military's Salvadoran "friends" are pursuing a policy of genocide on an increasingly broad scale. The San Salvador Catholic University has concluded that even on the basis of the government's official figures, which it considers to be undoubtedly understated, the number of civilians killed during the military-civilian junta's rule is in excess of 10,000. "The foul breath of death can be felt throughout the country," P. Blanchet, special correspondent of the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, who visited El Salvador recently, concluded.

The United States is financing the junta, which is sowing death on a mounting scale. The U.S. press has reported that a further $25 million has recently been added to the $35 million in military aid granted previously to the Salvadoran regime. Washington is continuing to send the junta arms, particularly military helicopters.

In an attempt to aggravate the situation in the region, the State Department published a statement in early September alleging that the Salvadoran guerrillas had Cuban advisers on their side, "although we cannot say exactly how many." The Cuban Government resolutely denied these fabrications, calling them "utter lies." The United States needs such lies, the Cuban statement noted, to justify a new escalation of aggressive action. "We presume," the document says, "that in the face of U.S. and world public opinion the U.S. Government will produce at least some slight proof of the authenticity of its allegations." No such proof has been forthcoming from Washington....

The U.S. military is also keeping other Central American countries in its sights.

Since 1954 when the CIA overthrew the lawful Arbenz government, the military dictatorship has killed up to 80,000 people for political motives, the Brazilian weekly MOVIMENTO writes. Here too the U.S. Government has not remained uninvolved. "The Reagan administration," the French newspaper LE MONDE wrote recently, "has approved deliveries of military equipment worth a total of $3.2 million to Guatemala, which has suffered constant violence since 1954 and where the number of victims of the political terror is now 25 a day." Cooperation with the generals' dictatorship does not embarrass official Washington. The only thing it would like is to apply some "cosmetic" to the bloody dictatorship. Former CIA Deputy Director Gen V. Walters, who visited Guatemala a few months ago on a State Department assignment, gave the junta's ringleaders advice which one Washington official formulated briefly but expressively as follows: "Clean yourselves up a bit and we will be able to help you." Indeed, help is being given without waiting for "cosmetic changes."

The Panamanian magazine DIALOGO SOCIAL recently reported that the U.S. President is creating a special fund of $230 million for use in Central America "if the situation requires the urgent dispatch of additional advisers and weapons to that region." In expectation of such an "event" the Pentagon is launching vigorous activity in the countries which could be used as a bridgehead in the Caribbean region. In Honduras, for instance, several thousand former officers and soldiers of Somoza's guard have settled and are being trained for a possible strike, against Nicaragua for instance. The press reports that in the course of last year alone Honduras received more military "aid" from the United States than in the previous 20 years. The above-mentioned U.S. General Nutting has visited Honduras and assured the Honduras army command that the Pentagon will support in "in the event of a conflict with Nicaragua."

The following instance is characteristic of the U.S. administration's morals. Touring Latin America, J. Kirpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, made the blatantly provocative statement that the USSR and Cuba are allegedly "destabilizing" the Costa Rica Government and, using this as cover, offered the latter "military aid of any kind". Costa Rica President Rodrigo Carazo categorically denied these fabrications and stated in a letter to the U.S. ambassador in San Jose: Costa Rica is fighting "for justice and the triumph of right, not for military aid."

Thos are the facts. The conclusion is obvious. Yes, in Latin America there is indeed a "source of complications." Only it lies not in the mythical "Soviet-Cuban threat," but in Washington's real policy--a policy of subordinating the peoples and stifling their liberation aspirations. That is true international terrorism.

U.S. CONNECTION WITH EPIDEMICS IN CUBA NOTED

PY152010 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 14 Sep 81

[From the "International Activities" feature]

[Text] Could it be a coincidence that the five epidemics which have plagued Cuba in less than 10 years have been the subject of experiments at CIA and Pentagon laboratories where bacteriological warfare methods are being researched? The Cubans are wondering about this now that an epidemic of hemorrhagic conjunctivitis has hit the island out of the blue.

The suspicion that the epidemics which have plagued the island have come from CIA laboratories is confirmed by a book that is about to come out in the United States. It is written by former FBI agent (William Turner) and journalist (Warren Beagle), who claim that the United States waged germ warfare against Cuba during the Nixon administration. This war included disseminating swine fever to exterminate pigs and inducing changes in the weather to bring about floods.

On 26 July Fidel Castro said there is evidence that the dengue epidemic which left 100 dead in Cuba had been experimented with at U.S. military laboratories at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

The blue rust which affects tobacco leaves and the sugar cane blight could also be part of the U.S. aggression against the Cuban economy and people.

OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON ROMANOV

PM140725 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] LENTASS--G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, yesterday in the Smolnyy received the Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Severo Aguirre del Cristo, who is in Leningrad in connection with his forthcoming departure for home.

During the friendly conversation there was mention of the fruitful development of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba and between the peoples of the two countries', and of their unity in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and against the intrigues of the aggressive imperialist forces.

G.V. Romanov talked about the main areas of the Leningrad Party organization's work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on topical questions of economic and social policy.

Present at the conversation were V.D. Baranov, chief of the obkom foreign relations section; V.G. Zubarev, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom; M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative in Leningrad, and also Carlos Gonzalez Seijas, Cuban consul general in Leningrad.

CPSU DELEGATE RETURNS FROM GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

PM141255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section, who represented the CPSU at the Fourth Congress of the Guyana People's National Congress, returned tc Moscow on 31 August.

GROMYKO, GRENADA MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM151408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Grenada Foreign Minister U. Whiteman a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes on the latter's appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram U. Whiteman has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams voice the hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Grenada will continue to develop for the benefit of peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress.

RASHIDOV INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTANT CURRENT ISSUES

WA141945 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35, 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Interview with Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, by Antonina Grigo: "'Man Is Stronger Than a Stone, Gentler Than a Rose...'"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Sharaf Rashidovich, all of us, the whole country, know full well that Uzbekistan achieved excellent results in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Primarily the harvest obtained in its final year--6,237,000 tons--is a record in the history of national cotton growing. The 5-year plan and socialist pledges for the procurement of all other farming and animal husbandry products were fulfilled ahead of schedule. For outstanding successes scored by the republic's working people in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the Uzbek SSR was awarded a third Order of Lenin.

Machine building, nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical, gas-producing and other important sectors of industry are also developing rapidly. Production in the 5-year plan increased 27.4 percent, and 47 percent more consumer goods were manufactured than in the previous 5 years. More than R1.5 billion of output was sold over and above the plan in the last 5-year plan.

We all, and not only in the Soviet Union, also know of the successes in the sphere of the culture of the Uzbek people--a culture which is so striking and distinctive.

In the socialist society economic upsurge and the flowering of culture and social achievements are closely connected. It is sometimes difficult to determine which influences which. But I would like you, nonetheless, as requested by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers, to pay special attention to problems of culture and social creativity, the problems of an improvement in the socialist way of life in the national republic and the significance of this sphere of man's activity in society.

[Answer] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Our policy is one of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time its maximum use for the harmonious development of the whole country."

This statement clearly defines, in my view, the dialectics of the further development of our multinational state and each republic in the period of mature socialism.

A new historical community--the Soviet people--has taken shape here. Uniform views on internation relations have taken shape in the representatives of all nations and nationalities. These views are characterized by the recognition of a single socialist motherland and the primacy of state interests over the interests of an individual republic. At the same time Soviet man is characterized by an attentive attitude toward the dignity, singularities and interests of each nation.

When we speak of the use of the material and spiritual potential of each republic, we refer not only to each region's place in the country's economic integration. Moral, social and ideological experience and a quest for the optimum versions of the solution of problems--all this is incorporated in the task of an improvement in the socialist way of life which has been put forward by the party.

We Marxists judge the real social designs and feelings of real personalities by the social deeds of these personalities, that is, by social facts. For this reason I would like primarily to dwell on the facts of today's reality.

Here we have a burning nationwide problem put forward by the 26th congress--the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone.

The report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th congress said: The task of an upsurge of the Non-Chernozem Zone is so complex and urgent that it should be tackled by the joint efforts of all republic.

We have long-standing friendly relations with Russia. Relations of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance with the Ivanovo textile workers were established back in the 1920's. As soon as the party and government decree on the Non-Chernozem Zone was promulgated in 1974, our reclamation and construction workers headed thither--to Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. The first to appear was the Uznovgorodstroy, and 6 years ago a trust in Ivanovskaya Oblast. The Uzparfinovodstroy has been operating for 2 years.

[Question] What? Parfino? But this comes from an ancient Russian name, from a peasant....

[Answer] Yes, but there is still such a city in Novgorodskaya Oblast. Have you never heard of it? I fought and was wounded there and decorated for action on this territory. A long-suffering territory dear to all of us.... When we send our construction and reclamation workers to Russia, we always speak of the need to pay the debt of love and gratitude.

[Question] We all live in debt and gratitude to one another.... A Russian writer once called Tashkent a profitable city. You entitled one of your articles "Tashkent--New City," describing how, phoenix-like, it had arisen from the ashes even more handsome and had been put up after the terrible earthquake by the entire fraternal union.

I on myown journalistic trips have heard deep within Russia a further definition: "Tashkent is a kind city." It is called this in remembrance of its kindness in the war years. People remember a blacksmith from Tashkent whose family raised 16 children of different nationalities. They know from a novel, simply from memory, from newspaper articles of those years....

[Answer] In those difficult years the Central Asian republics, like the Urals and Siberia, provided refuge for millions of evacuees. But among these people there was a special contingent--children who had lost their parents.

Many acted like the family of the blacksmith Shaakhmed Shamakhmudov. Shaakhmed himself also showed the greatness of his heart at the terrible time of the 1966 earthquake. He went around the city and collected under his roof people who had lost their homes. A memorial to the noble blacksmith and his disinterested life is now being erected in Tashkent. Together with the Courage Memorial in honor of the volunteers from all over our union who came to help the Uzbek capital at that time, these monuments symbolize Soviet people's fine spiritual qualities.

But let us turn to the present day. We recently set up another trust--in Vladimirskaya Oblast.

Uzbekistan was the first to send its volunteers to the Non-Chernozem Zone. Ten union republics are currently helping in its regeneration.

[Question] But it obviously cannot be forgotten that the Non-Chernozem Zone is the center of Russia and that it is not only land but also the center of Russian culture with national singularities of way of life and nature of management.

It sometimes happens that in an endeavor to build more rapidly and cheaply the specific features of the locality are not taken into consideration. Thus, for example, the Tashkentskiy Sovkhoz in Novgorodskaya Oblast is being built in accordance with a plan compiled by a Belorussian institute. It was drawn up as a model plan for the marshy Polesye.

Russia, on the other hand, has always arranged its settlements at high altitude, on hills, on a height.

Local inhabitants view homes in a marshy depression with mistrust....

[Answer] Undoubtedly, we cannot make hasty decisions without a study of socioeconomic and psychological factors. There is one further indispensable condition, which was mentioned both at the 25th and 26th congresses of our party. It is essential to work with regard for public opinion.

In setting up modern highly profitable agricultural production in the Non-Chernozem we cannot ignore the way of life which has evolved over centuries.

For this reason we need to know what those who will have to live here think of the new settlement.

[Question] Sociological research of recent years has recorded the following fact, for example: Upon the liquidation of "unpromising" villages, many rural inhabitants of the Non-Chernozem Zone move by no means into new, seemingly comfortable rural communities but to the cities. They do not like the homes, which are suited, as they say, "neither to village nor city"....

[Answer] There are good Russian words--the village gathering! It is evidently designed to actively help make a correct decision. The newcomer construction workers also should participate in these Russian village gatherings. This is, first, not that unusual a matter for them: Every people solves its problems all together, and this is part of our tradition also, but with the additional characteristic feature of the decisive say belonging to the elders and graybeards. Second, the Uzbeks would learn much about the traditions and national singularities of Russia and strike up stronger friendships with the indigenous inhabitants.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote back in 1917: "The more democratic the Russian republic becomes and the more successfully it is organized into a republic of soviets of worker and peasant deputies, the mightier the force of the voluntary attraction of the working people's masses of all nations to this republic will be!"

The local inhabitants treat the newcomers with the cordiality and sympathy inherent in Russian people and bring them milk on the rural trailers. They invite them to their homes. Many of our young men marry there and have big families. They come home to show off the wife and children and then leave once again. We are in favor of Uzbeks settling in new territories of our vast country if they like it there. Close neighborhood and inter-nation families are a living model of the international education of people, children and all the people of one's circle. We have now embarked on a further matter of importance to the whole country-road building in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

Of course, every new enterprise in the period of its inception has its shortcomings: organizational, socioeconomic and, consequently, moral also.

Take the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad. Even now there are plenty of problems here. But these problems have already been purged of many negative phenomena of a superficial, chaotic nature. What has been the result? In the Far East of our country there has emerged not only a most important trunk railroad; a king of model of the USSR has emerged.

National detachments have built their own stations reflecting the architectural-aesthetic singularities of all republics of the country (we, for example, are sending to Siberia from Uzbekistan granite and marble for our detachments).

But the young enthusiasts have not isolated themselves from one another and have not enclosed themselves in their own national groups.

They live as a single international family, delighting in the uniqueness and richness of the entire union which has been recreated by their hands and talent in this transformed region.

When the Uzbek construction workers leave behind them in the Non-Chernozem Zone not only regenerated sovkhoz communities but also a tea-drinking establishment with blue cupolas at Russian road intersections, this is also good and not only because the distinctive architecture emphasizes the beauty of the northern countryside: A weary driver may drink fragrant tea here and try Uzbek pilaff and oriental sweetmeats and hit the road with new strength....

The cement of our friendship is the Russian people. Here, in Uzbekistan, at meetings, gatherings and in everyday life the Russian people are spoken of as the great, elder brother. These words come naturally, just like "hello," "light," and "motherland." We say these words not so much for the Russian people as for ourselves and not only in order to be polite and grateful but also to be even stronger. Thanks to the Russians and Russian language we have come to know the joy of communication and friendship with other peoples.

There is an Uzbek saying: "When the family is big and amicable, there is nothing to fear!"

I am sure that together we will accomplish all the tasks confronting us, the first builders of a new, just society in which freedom, equality and fraternity are not merely words on a banner but the principles of life.

[Question] You, Sharaf Rashidovich, often employ folklore motifs and oriental sayings in your literary and current affairs works. One of them, for example, I found really striking: "Man is stronger than a stone, gentler than a rose..."

Man really can endure everything in the name of a great goal and bear any adversities, but he, man, is easily wounded and very fragile and cannot bear injustice, disrespect an insult to his dignity, scorn and mistrust.

What is probably most poignant and painful for a person is crude, tactless interference in his intimate world and way of life, which preserves the traditions and customs bequeathed by his ancestors.

Could you not describe how in Uzbekistan all the best of national traditions are selected, preserved and developed and how outmoded customs are disappearing?

[Answer] I recall one of the first documents of the young Soviet republic--the celebrated appeal of the Council of People's Commissars "To All Working Muslims of Russia and the East." It said: "Henceforward your beliefs and customs and your national and cultural convictions are declared free and inviolable. Organize your national life freely and without hindrance. You have the right to this. Know that your rights, like the rights of all the peoples of Russia, are protected by the entire might of the revolution and its authorities--the soviets of worker, soldier and peasant deputies."

I would like to highlight the line: "Organize your national life freely and without hindrance." Freely and without hindrance! And the people were freed primarily from the hindrances which had prevented them from freely displaying their talent and which had held them captive to ignorance and prejudice. Having been purged of the religious and group narcotic, the truly popular traditions such as respect for one's elders; reverence for a woman; love of children; admiration of poetry, beauty and knowledge and a thirst for creativity began to shine more brightly.

We also have mosques and a religious school, which ensure for people freedom to practice religious ceremonies. These are mainly people of the older generation who have sincerely accepted the new life and play an active part in it, but who have not been able to change long-standing habits, and no one is forcing them to do so. Young men in the religious school acquire together with ritual training a good secular education and, if they wish, can at any time change their work and way of life. No one will ever reproach them for this: neither the elders nor their peers.

Freedom and the unhindered organization of life have led to many old festivals naturally becoming modern labor festivals (which, in principle, they were in their original form also). For example, the 1,000-year-old festival of navruz--a spring festival--has become a general celebration prior to the start of field work. Each community selects a spot in the foothills, and mass sports tournaments, games and dances are held here. People have a holiday, gather and treat one another to pilaff and tea. Working people of all nationalities, and there are more than 100 such in the republic, take part in the festival.

Navruz is not the only ancient festival which has become a celebration in honor of labor, friendship and freedom together with the universal and dearly loved Soviet celebrations such as May Day, the October Festival and Victory Day, sendoffs into the army, worker initiation and others.

Socialist in content, they are conducted in striking national form and are accessible and close to all.

[Question] Yes. Everything that is new in customs and rituals, if an emotional, sincere form is found, merges, as a rule, with the profoundly popular notions of what is beautiful....

Sharaf Rashidovich, you are chairman of the republic Council for Enhancing the Culture of Daily Life, and you have such councils in all oblasts, cities and rayons. What is the need for special councils at the current stage of the republic's development? I and our own correspondent have visited cities, rayon centers and villages these past few days. We have seen light industry workers performing the "Ogonek" and visited the homes of kolkhoz members in a new community which has appeared near the magnificent Avicenna Museum in Afshan and which was created on the spot where the genius was born 1,000 years ago. We have seen the field camps and stores, in which the designers worked with love and taste; we have seen the neat and amiable children (and there are, after all, very many of them in your republic), who would run up to the car in a crowd not out of curiosity but to respectfully greet the guests....

Even what we saw and encountered in passing, on the road, was sufficient to convince us that the general culture and culture of daily life in the republic are quite high.

[Answer] There you have virtually answered the question as to why we have special councils for the culture of daily life. Of course, other organizations, people's deputies, activists--party, Komsomol and union--are also engaged in this. The councils' task is more general--to analyze phenomena and spot negative and positive changes in the cultural process.

I will cite a worldly example which is very close to everyone--the marriage ceremony. The increased well-being made it possible to organize magnificent weddings. There was excessive pomp and inordinate scale. And with an abundance of liquor, moreover, which there never used to be at Uzbek weddings--only tea was drunk. We did not take the line of bureaucratic rule and prohibition but resolved to rely on another national custom--unreserved trust in the word and opinion of the elder. Now in every makhalla (it corresponds to a microrayon) the wedding is organized by a council of elders, graybeards and war and labor veterans. They compose the script, think out the menu and invite the artistes (this is also customary--wandering actors and ropewalkers would perform at weddings in the past).

There are also other problems in the sphere of culture connected with the selection of that which is progressive and positive in all-union experience and in the acknowledgement of what is new and in imparting thereto a national form intelligible to all.

[Question] Sharaf Rashidovich, you mentioned the question of the significance of problem-solving activity. In this connection I have to share my impressions of two entirely different meetings because it would be interesting to learn your opinion on this score.

I will begin in a roundabout way. About 2 years ago I read an article in a Belorussian newspaper which cited various examples of active civicism. Mention was made of people's deputies and Komsomol members of the young Uzbek city of Sovetabad who had striven for changes in the city plan in favor of social and cultural facilities. Since that time I wanted to visit it. This wish was granted on this trip.

But prior to this, we visited other places, including a very old city of your republic. We had a conversation there with an oblast-level ideological worker. To the question as to what problems there were in the development of culture and an improvement in the socialist way of life he replied: "There are probably no unsolved problems." It is hard to believe.

I admit that I went to Sovetabad with certain misgivings: Suppose there also all communication were to be merely on the level of a long favorable reference with a list of various figures. Fortunately, this was not the case.

Briefly for the readers, a little about the city's history. It was not intended to be built at all. Upon completion of the construction of the Andizhan Reservoir, its builders were to have dispersed--in all directions. Then the people's deputies--from the construction project, from the rayon's enterprises and from the Tarandubitel plant, for example--began to talk about the city. That Sovetabad arose, is growing and is adorning the land is to your credit also, Sharaf Rashidovish. But, after all, one does not go to the CP Central Committee with the voluntarist proposal: "Let's build a city!" Grounds were hammered out, and calculations and models made. All this on the basis of enthusiasm. The main thing was the argument that an amicable multinational collective of workers had evolved in the construction of the reservoir and that traditions and attachments and a reluctance to disperse had emerged. There was already a generally acknowledged leader, himself a worker--Salidzhan Mekhmanovich Mekhmanov, chairman of the present Sovetabadskiy Gorispolkom.

Since that time collective initiative with unfailing respect for the opinion of each has been the main feature of the socio-moral portrait of the city. The mayor and his sympathizers have energy and plans galore. But Mekhmanov himself, a most charming and energetic individual, considers himself... "minister without portfolio." This surprising admission is based on the fact that the Sovetabadskiy Gorispolkom has all kinds of departments. It is just the most important ones of trade and municipal services which are lacking. They have not been authorized, it turns out, for the developing city. Such is its status. It is strange.

Sovetabad, of course, is somehow extricating itself from the situation. Not somehow, but on the basis of mutual love and the cohesion of all the enterprises. Every enterprise is preparing a gift for it for the city's 10th anniversary in 1982: a new sociocultural facility. Thus Salidzhan Mekhmanov has raised questions of all-union significance: Very many new cities are being built in our country....

Two meetings out of many, two leaders: one hand "no problems," the other had so many that a series of articles could be written about them.

Could you not comment on this situation, Sharaf Rashidovich?

[Answer] I will begin with seemingly everyday matters. I was involved in dispatching fruit this morning....

[Question] You personally?

[Answer] Personally. Because this is a most difficult task: The railroad cannot handle it and Aeroflot will not take it. The fruit is wasted. It is clear that we need more modern storage pits and processing enterprises. They are being built, but there will not be sufficient capacity in time for the harvest. The Gosplan is not solving this problem for us because the Gosplan plans only what the state capital investments permit. Consequently, it is necessary to find reserve potential locally, do some thinking, economize....

[Question] Salidzhan Mekhmanov said, for example: "We have economized on much for the city's needs merely on the basis of people working well, everyone in his job...."

[Answer] Of course! Some people do not even suspect how closely everything is interwoven. This has to be explained. Here is an example. There is an engineer called Sadyk Valiyev at the infusible and heat resistant metals works in the city of Chirchik. Valiyev has higher education, but after graduation from the institute, turned down the suggestion that he join the works' technical inspection department as an engineer and decided first to assimilate the entire production from the practical side. He was a drawer of tungsten filament, reached grade five and became a foreman in the metallurgical shop.

Sadyk Valiyev heads the School of the Principles of Marxism-Leninism. During study of the material of the 26th CPSU Congress each student received a specific problem-solving assignment pertaining to an improvement in the management of the enterprise. The papers of the communists A. Mirakhov and M. Gorbunov, who proposed a change in the organization of labor in several brigades, were deemed the best. Propagandist Valiyev acquainted the shop leadership with these proposals. Their introduction brought the brigades into the ranks of the pacesetters.

It should be like this in all things. New problems which did not exist hitherto and which could not have been foreseen arise and will continue to arise in the practice of building the communist society. K. Marx said: "Communism for us is not a condition which has to be established nor an ideal to which reality should conform. We call communism the actual movement which is doing away with the present condition." For this reason it is necessary to make decisions not for the sake of the on-the-spot rectification of this situation or the other but such as might be intelligent both now and in 15-20 years time. A short-term campaign style is harmful and could be saying "hi" to entirely unexpected consequences many years later. Take just the private subsidiary farms. Their liquidation led not only to a reduction in the agricultural product: By the time they had been recalled to mind, a generation had grown up which had lost its taste for the land and for running a full-fledged attached farm.

Now we at once put in the plans of new communities homes with a subsidiary plot. For example, it is planned to build a hothouse for each homestead on Namanganskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Telman. The area of the truck garden under glass is small, some 40 square meters. But just one tomato plant here provides 10-15 kilos of fruit. The kolkhoz will help in selling the harvest.

From city life I could cite the example of Anatoliy Anatolyevich Petrov, director of the Navoi mining-metallurgical works. Of course, the city soviet should be the absolute master in the city. But the fullness of power of the people's deputies should also be manifested in the creation of a creative microclimate in the city, in the cohesion of the collective and in the inculcation in each leader of a "wealthy" enterprise of a state and not departmental view of matters. Anatoliy Anatolyevich has quite enough to do concerning the works and his workers. But he is building roads, bridges and general health clinics. He is building the city. That Navoi is such a handsome city in the center of a desert is considerably to the credit of Petrov. He invites the sculptors and architects and sets them the task of not simply creating a monument but creating such a one as would add to the style of the city and the type of its greenery and adornment and to the city's character. Naturally, Petrov does all this together with the city soviet. After all, he is himself a people's deputy.

In almost every speech of his, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev touches on the question of the type of leader which the socialist society needs. He also discusses this in his books "Malaya Zemlya" ["The Small Land"], "Vozrozhdeniye" ["Recovery"] and "Tselina" ["Virgin Land"]. The heart of the matter is that the thinking of a modern leader should be problem-solving and his activity goal-oriented.

We must rapidly introduce all that is new and interesting that is born in each republic and stimulate the people's economic, political and social creativity.

[Question] Sharaf Rashidovich, there is in Uzbekistan, among many, a social initiative of significance for the whole country, albeit brought about primarily by your specific demographic features: The republic has a high birthrate. This initiative is connected directly with your personal enterprise. I refer to the mother and child care hospitals...

[Answer] This was a difficult matter. But the idea itself was simple, natural and perfectly practicable: to create medical complexes where, simultaneously with the child, the mother also could be examined and treated, if necessary; to create mother and child wards in the maternity homes. But the proposal ran up against bureaucratic barriers: The structure of the public health authorities did not provide for such innovations, and that was that. Generally, the same oddity as in the structure of management of a young city, when the gorispolkom lacks the departments which are the most important for normal life.

But we were insistent, and such hospitals and "mother and child" sanatoria are now being built throughout the republic, and there is a sanatorium for pregnant women....

[Question] A dual benefit, after all. During examination the woman may help look after the children; no mother would refuse this....

[Answer] Of course. Particularly where there is a shortage of attendance personnel in the hospitals. We do not experience this in our republic, true, there is more than enough manpower in all areas....

[Question] During our visit to the republic and following our conversations I have frequently recalled Vasha Aykiz. An illustrious girl.... It was difficult, very difficult for her in the hard postwar years to head a rural soviet and to motivate people for the development of virgin land. But does it not seem to you that it is even more difficult for today's leader? The objects of management have become more complex, and people's pretensions to work conditions and interpersonal relations have increased. Our very contemporary has become psychologically subtler, more complex and more educated, which, in principle, corresponds to the goal of communism.

We have already spoken of the type of leader who corresponds to mature socialism. What about Aykiz? Who will come to replace her in your works?

[Answer] Why "to replace"? In the novels "Pobeditali" ["Conquerors"] and "Silneya Buri" ["Stronger Than the Storm"] she is still quite young. She has not simply sat in session in the rural soviet all these years. She has grown and developed and tried to meet modern requirements, while these requirements really are growing from year to year and from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. In a new novel my Aykiz is a raykom first secretary in a virgin land rayon. You know, I sometimes even feel sorry for her--it is so difficult for her. But she endures. And her fellow countrymen respond to her with reciprocity (there are, of course, malevolents also) and surmount the difficulties together with her.

Man is always stronger than a stone if he remembers that people are gentler than a rose....

[Question] Sharaf Rashidovich, since we have turned to fiction and poetry, can you not say a few words about how, in your view, they are being influenced by the process of the formation of the single socialist community--the Soviet people, and how they are influencing this process.

[Answer] We have already mentioned that this is a dialectical process. As throughout culture, socialist content is manifested in national forms. But each people's freedom of self-expression under socialism enables it to incorporate in its national culture new types of creativity which are organic to its vision of the world and which were not developed in the past for historical, religious and social reasons. Thus such forms and genres of artistic creativity as the novel, drama, ballet, opera, choral and polyphonic singing, symphonic music and the movie theater have appeared in Uzbek culture.

It is quite difficult in a conversation to determine the extent and nature of the influence of one national culture on another--this is the work of experts. But there is no doubt that such mutual influence exists, and our young writers are learning not only from their elder brothers--the Russian masters--but are taking advantage of the treasure house being built up by the literatures of all the USSR peoples.

The "virgin land" theme is dear to me, for example, and when I turn to the work of Russian writers and the representatives of other national literatures of our country who are close to me in spirit and theme, I am forced on each occasion to take a new look at the problems which interest me, take an attentive lock at reality and ponder characters and moves of plot in greater depth.

Constant creative contact and the interest of each national writer in the literature and life of all the Soviet republics have broadened our outlook and expanded the ideological-thematic framework of our creativity. Works are encountered increasingly often in various languages which portray strikingly and truthfully and in distinctive national form the life of the other fraternal republics.

We grow accustomed to big accomplishments in our lives and occasionally simply do not notice facts and phenomena full of profound meaning. The significant has become for us a commonplace.

It does not seem unusual to us that writers from different republics writing in different languages hold joint literary parties together. We are not surprised to see the poems of the Armenian poet G. Emin and the Chuvash Ya. Ukhsay in the Lithuanian journal PYARGALE, a selection of Lithuanian verse in the Estonian LOOMINGE, the prose of the Ukrainians Yu. Yanovskiy, O. Honchar and V. Sobko and poems of the Azerbaijan poet Samed Burgun in the Georgian MNATOBI, the novel of the Tatar writer G. Bashirov, "Chest'" ["Honor"], in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN, the works of Ukrainian men of letters, the novel of the Lithuanian prose writer A. Gudaytis-Guzyavichyus, "Pravda Kuznetsa Ignotas" ["The Truth of the Blacksmith Ignotas"], and the poems of the stanch and courageous soldier Musa Dzhalil in the Uzbek journal SHARK YULDUZI and the poems of Moldavian poets in the Ukrainian journal VITCHIZNA.

All these are straightforward, everyday facts for us.

But how admiring, amazed or smilingly disbelieving (depending on view of life and temperament) were Indian writers when in Calcutta I described such instances and the manifestations of friendship rallying our peoples and our literatures!

An ever increasing number of books is being translated directly from one national language into another. The works of the Ukrainian Honchar, the Lett Upit, the Kazakh Auezov, the Tadzik Mirzo Tursun-zade, the Kirgiz A. Tokombayev, the Azerbaijani Samed Burgun, the Turkmen Kerbabayev and many, many others have been published in Uzbek here in Uzbekistan. The plays of the Ukrainian Korneychuk, the Estonian Yakobson and the Georgian Dumbadze are performed in our theaters, while bibliophiles of other republics read in their native languages the works of the Uzbek writers Aybek, Kh. Alimdzhan, Gafur Gulyam, Uygun and Zulfiya.

[Question] Nevertheless, you would agree that there will always be a particular tugging of the heart in every person upon merely the mention of the name of his native parts. Yes, there will necessarily come the time spoken of by Pushkin, recalling his friend, the Polish poet Mieczkewicz, "...when the peoples, discord forgotten, will unite in a great family." But even then, while revering the pearls of world culture, each person will experience a quiver upon the sound of his native tongue....

[Answer] Naturally! As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "There is probably no person who does not experience an ineradicable feeling of love for and attachment to the land of his fathers and forefathers and to native culture, his own langauge and his own traditions and customs.

"But in the socialist society," he continued, "this feeling--the feeling of patriotism --overgrows the boundaries drawn by national allegiance and is suffused with new content. All of us, in whatever republic we live, are Soviet patriots and the children of the single socialist motherland."

This perception was expressed very well poetically, I believe, by Irakliy Abashidze this spring at the time of the Soviet Literature Festival in Uzbekistan:

And I looked spellbound on golden Fergana
As if seeing in Gremi spring and the bright
Alazani Valley....
And I whispered that I would not begin to seek
A different motherland, happy and glorious.
And it was as if before me I saw Georgia,
While delighting in Uzbekistan.

Although we Central Asian writers are often reproached for excessive cultivation of "flowers" and "gardens" in our works, thinking about the single multinational Soviet literature, I nevertheless see it precisely as a garden, a strong, well-grown, luxuriously crowned garden producing for the people an abundance of fruit, equally gratifying, but of different taste.

This allegory has been reinforced in my mind even more since the Seventh Soviet Writers Congress.

[Interviewer] Permit me to conclude our conversation with the traditional Uzbek greeting to the working man--"Khormang!"--"Do not tire!"

PAPERS STRESS IMPORTANCE OF WORK WITH LETTERS

PM151435 [Editorial Report] Major soviet newspapers are continuing to draw attention to the need for officials to act on working people's letters.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian for 4 September 81 carries on page 3 of its Morning Edition a 1,200-word unattributed article under the headline "Letters to the Soviet." Describing working people's letters to soviets as "an expression of boundless trust in the beloved power," the article invokes both Lenin and Brezhnev to emphasize the importance of an appropriate response to letters and notes that "in recent years local soviets and their ispolkoms have substantially improved their work with citizens' letters and proposals." There is still room for improvement, though:

"The correct organization of work with letters requires personal responsibility for every letter. However, you encounter cases of a formalistic, indifferent attitude toward letters and a desire to brush them aside, to send them on to somewhere else simply in order to get rid of them. This generates red tape. Sometimes a statement making the most simple, easily fulfilled request gets encrusted with several resolutions and disappears under a snowballing heap of formal written replies. The statement is joined by repeat letters to other addresses about the same topic. Yet you only have to properly investigate the essence of the request and the question will be resolved."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian for 7 September carries on page 2, under the headline "Valuing People's Opinion," a 2,100-word interview in Ivanovo with Ivanovskiy CPSU Obkom First Secretary V.G. Klyuyev conducted by special correspondents Z. Bystrova and Ye. Shatskaya. The interview takes as its starting point the fact that the number of letters received by PRAVDA from Ivanovskaya Oblast "has declined in recent years." Klyuyev notes that "the obkom too is receiving fewer letters" and attributes this to the disappearance of "those letters on which measures are now more often taken at local level, without interference from above," which is, he says, a "positive result of many years of work to improve the style and methods of work with working people's letters."

"What prompts the overwhelming majority of complaints received is nothing other than shortcomings in the style and methods of leaders at the local level and incorrect behavior on their part," Klyuyev declares. "We in the obkom posed the question in the following terms: If you have transgressed and committed a violation of legality, you will pay for it in full measure, irrespective of your post and services."

Klyuyev goes on to describe a case in which the obkom expelled the deputy director of a combine from the CPSU for his "indifferent, bureaucratic attitude toward working people's letters. This shocked some people: out of the party all because of a few letters? There were phone calls, questions...."

Klyuyev provides further illustrations of the obkom's work with letters, emphasizing that "each individual case must be investigated; a stereotyped approach is inapplicable here."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INCREASED AID TO FAMILIES

LD151726 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--Many Soviet families, both those having children and those planning to have them soon, are revising their budgets these days following the government decision to increse the incomes of families with children, granting them extra benefits. The realisation of the program, covering about 4.5 million families, will begin this autumn.

With about 2,000 million roubles additionally allocated for the existing government schemes to assist these families, the increment in their budget is going to be substantial.

The fact that the decision on the new program was taken on the even of the 60th anniversary of the adoption of one of the most important decrees, signed by Lenin, that on the protection of the health of children and adolescents in the Soviet Union, highlights the immutability of the Soviet policy of care for children.

A considerable part of the layouts will go to finance additional maternity leaves. The four-month fully-paid maternity leave, to which women in the USSR have been entitled for many years, has not been supplemented with an additional ten-month partially-paid leave. A mother may have another additional six-month leave after that, which is not paid, and still retain her former job.

The government has also introduced a lump-sum grant to mothers on the birth of a child. Other benefits to families with children have also been increased. Women, having two or more children under 12, for instance, will now enjoy a three-day addition to their regular yearly leave. As of next December, state grants to single mothers will also go up. All this suplements well the other government programs of assistance to families with children and the young generation, which have already been in effect for quite a long time.

One such program covers pre-school nurseries of all kinds, taking care of 14.5 million Soviet children. In the new five-year plan period (1981-85) new facilities will be built to increase the number of children attending these child-care institutions by another 2.5 million. Parents pay only one fifth of the cost of the their child's upkeep there.

The state foots all the bills in the medical services, catering for children, and finances 100 per cent the educational programs. Children attend classes at art studios, young technicians and naturalists' centres as well as musical and sports schools without having to pay anything. Children's books are three times as cheap as the editions of the same volume, intended for grown-ups. The same can be said about cinema tickets. A ticket to a children's theatre (there are a total of 160 of them across the country) is many times cheaper than a theatre ticket for an adult.

It has been estimated that the government payments and benefits to a family with one child are equal to what a Soviet factory or office worker earns in three months. The addition to the income of a family with several children is even greater. The newly-adopted program makes this contribution still bigger.

CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLING AT MOSCOW AIRPORT REPORTED

LD151728 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--The imperialist forces bent on subverting detente and complicating international cooperation in every way have lately stepped up considerably their diverse acts of provocation and ideological subversion against the Soviet Union, IZVESTIYA says today in its report from Sheremetyevo-2 International Airport.

A form of these subversive activities is the smuggling in of anti-Soviet materials cooked up by emigre organisations, Zionist centres and all sorts of renegades who have betrayed their homeland and who are selling it out to the secret services of the United States and other Western powers. Agents who are sent into the Soviet Union under the guise of tourists to carry out the assignments of the cold war strategists are sometimes equipped now not worse than variety magicians, who have all sorts of "secret" pockets and other caches.

The newspaper says that as many as 10,000-12,000 passangers a day pass through the halls of Sheremetyevo-2 Airport, and points out:

Sheremetyevo-2 is the main international gateway of the Soviet capital, and every provision was made during its construction to ensure that passengers pass the formalities which are necessary and which are practised by other international airports as quickly and with as little inconvenience as possible. It is to increase the passenger-handling capacity and to make checks less bothersome that the customs service of the new air terminal has been equipped with up-to-date technology.

Special x-ray units, for instance, make it possible to check the luggage without opening it. The new efficient technology sees everything, so to speak, while their radiation is quite harmless.

Everything has been done at the airport, the newspaper goes on to say, so that "passengers should not be disturbed and suffer no inconveniences--naturally, if they fulfill the requirements of the customs declaration and observe Soviet laws. However, a firm barrier has been raised to those who have chosen the slippery road of smuggling, currency speculations and the illegal taking out of works of art and antiques. Let no one hope that we will slacken control and grow less vigilant. Our adversaries should have no illusions on this score."

"The doors of our country are wide open for all those who come to us with good intentions and clean hands," IZVESTIYA stresses.

MINISTER REPORTS OIL EXTRACTION PLAN EXCEEDED

PM141245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin interview with USSR Minister of the Gas Industry V.A. Dinkov: "Conquerors of the Earth's Interior; Today Is All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day'--First paragraph is PRAVDA introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Oil and gas industry workers and construction workers are making a great contribution to developing the country's raw material and fuel and energy complex. PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin asked V.A. Dinkov, USSR Minister of the Gas Industry, to describe the successes which the sectors' working people are bringing to their professional holiday and the tasks facing them. Here is what he reported:

In the first 8 months of the year the extractors of "black gold" gave the country more than 390 million tons of oil and gas condensate--1.4 million tons more than planned. More than 5,200 new wells were commissioned; for the first time ever the total depth drilled has reached 2 million meters per month. The team collectives of the "Tatneft" association named for V.D. Shashkin have joined in the struggle for the right to take part in the honorary labor vigil to extract the second billion tons of oil since exploitation of the autonomous republic's famous deposits began.

Gas industry workers are also working in shock fashion. In the eight months 272 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted, including 5 billion over and above the plan and more than 14 million tons of oil and condensate. Considerable successes have been achieved in competition by the production operation services headed by A.G. Ananenkov at the Medvezhye deposit and by V.A. Lisov of the "Urengoygasdobycha" association named for S.A. Orudzhev, and by many other collectives.

As the 26th party congress noted, oil and gas extraction in West Siberia and their transportation to the European part of the country must be made extremely important elements in the energy program. The main emphasis is on exploiting the Urengoyskoye gas condensate deposit.

Along with the faster assimilation of Siberian resources, close attention is being paid to developing the gas industry of Central Asia, the Orenburg region and other areas. The formation of a major gas and chemical complex to extract and process gas and condensate and produce sulfur is to begin in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The Mubarekskiy complex in Uzbekistan is to be expanded. The Karachaganakskoye deposit in Kazakhstan and the Sovetabadskoye deposit in Turkmenia will be opened up more rapidly.

The tasks of great national economic importance include the further opening up of the oil and gas resources of the country's continental shelf.

Oil and gas industry construction workers are faced with large-scale tasks: The volume of work will increase 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan. More than 8,000 km of oil pipelines and 40,000 km of gas pipelines will have to be commissioned. Six of the pipelines will be exceptionally long-distance ones: from West Siberia to the country's central and western regions. The collectives of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises organizations have formulated and are implementing measures to commission gas pipelines ahead of schedule.

The party and the government are taking resolute measures to create the requisite housing, cultural and consumer service conditions for the people who are opening up the main gas and oil deposits in the Arctic Circle and West Siberia.

All the planned capacities for the extraction, processing and transportation of oil and gas must be commissioned during the remainder of the year. It is only on these terms that the reliable and uninterrupted supply of raw materials and fuel to the national economy during the fall-winter period can be ensured.

The CPSU Central Committee's approval of Tyumenskaya Oblast collectives' initiative on developing socialist competition to reach ahead of schedule during the 11th 5-Year Plan levels of extraction in the oblast's fields of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day has been a new stimulus to the creative activity of all working people in our sectors. In response the oilmen, gas industry workers, construction workers and installation workers have mounted a struggle for the early fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN COAL MINING NOTED

PM111425 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 30 August 81 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by B. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry, under the heading "Main Avenue," noting that "increasing the scale of production and raising annual coal extraction in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 770-800 millions tons will be possible only by carrying out intensive mining." This, the article continues, means primarily developing open-cut mining, although 60 percent of Soviet coal is still mined underground. "The most important avenue in improving the underground coal mining method is the comprehensive mechanization of extraction work and the execution of preliminary work by tunneling machines," it states, also noting the importance of making full use of mining equipment and increasing its productivity. Production intensification, Bratchenko concludes, is "the main condition and most important means" for successfully resolving the tasks the 26th CPSU Congress set for the coal industry.

WAGE HIKES FOR MINING INDUSTRY WORKERS REPORTED

LD121453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on raising the salaries and wages of and improving the organization of pay for industrial, office and professional workers in the coal and shale industry and coal mine construction.

In accordance with the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the country and with the aim of attracting and retaining qualified cadres, improving their material well-being and increasing the role of pay as an incentive to raise efficiency in production and the quality of work, it is planned to raise wage rates for industrial and production personnel engaged in mining work concerned with the construction and reconstruction of mines and pits, and also the salaries of management and engineering and technical staff.

Wages and salaries are also being raised for staff in technological, railway and motor vehicle transportation in the coal and shale industry and also for staff of the paramilitary mine rescue units and of the USSR Gosgortekhnadzor regional mining equipment inspection teams servicing coal mines and pits.

It is planned to implement the salary and wage rises in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins in the first quarter of 1982. The schedule for introducing new wages and salaries in the remaining parts of the country will be provided in the plan for 1983.

The decision will be published in full in the press.

COMMENTARY ON PAY RAISE FOR MINING WORKERS

LD141826 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 14 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Petr Lidin: "Wages are Getting Higher"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--Another step has been made in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at raising the wellbeing of the Soviet people--yesterday the decision was published of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to raise salaries and wages of factory and office workers in the coal and shale mining industry, and mining construction.

The wage rises will be within the range of 18 to 27 percent. In occupations connected with difficult labour conditions the rises will be still higher.

The raise of wages for miners and mine-builders is a practical implementation of one of the major items of the Soviet social programme for the coming 5 years (1981-1985): "To Raise the Monthly Wages for Factory and Office Workers by 13 to 16 Percent...." It will be recalled that in the last decades not a single year passed without growth in average wages of the working people of the USSR. In the last 5-year period alone (1976-1980), salaries and wages were raised for factory and office workers in the non-productive sphere and for some categories of workers in industry, agriculture and transportation.

The decision published yesterday to raise the wages for miners and mine-builders is not the first one of those that translate into practical reality the decisions of the CPSU congress to achieve a steady rise in the living standards of the Soviet people. In the current, first year of the 5-year period concrete steps have already been taken to increase state assistance to families with children and to improve pension services for the aged and invalids in the USSR.

All this testifies to the fact that the task put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress "To Assure a Further Social Progress of Society, To Implement a Broad Programme for Improving Popular Well-Being" is being successfully implemented.

DEVELOPMENT OF POWDER METALLURGY EXAMINED

PM111347 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 September 81 carries on page 3, under the headline "Fourth Conversion," a 2,200-word article by special correspondent V. Shevtsov on powder metallurgy. Shevtsov outlines the advantages of this technique, emphasizing that "every 1,000 tons of articles produced from powder saves 2,500 tons of steel and R1.5 million and frees about 200 machinists." However, he notes, powder metallurgy is among "promising developments that are being assimilated intolerably slowly." Noting that most of the items in a Moscow exhibition devoted to powder metallurgy were producted by the Tulachermet science and production association, Shevtsov gives an account of the association's development. Shevtsov remarks sardonically that powder metallurgy is an "intersectional technology"--"everybody would like to have it, but nobody is prepared to develop it." He quotes the secretary of Tulachermet's party committee, who attributes the association's success to the fact that "the criterion for choosing research priorities is not the firm's interest or even the sector's, but the national economic, state interest." Shevtsov describes the growth of the association and some of the developments it has had a hand in. However, he concludes, "there are still many bugs in the new science and production machinery. There is a dire need for experimental plants to produce the units and equipment prototypes that are being developed, but there are no such plants. The capacities of industrial design subunits are still inadequate. There is a clear need to expand the scientific base in Moscow and create a study center to acquaint specialists with new processes and materials. These are all growing pains, difficulties on the ascent to new creative heights, the road to which is not always strewn with roses."

KISELEV AT MINSK TECHNICAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

PM141025 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 3

[BELTA report: "Worker Cadres' Universities"]

[Excerpts] In the last 5-year plan vocational and technical schools in Minskaya Oblast trained more than 60,000 young workers and machine operators for agriculture. All urban and rural vocational and technical schools are now giving their students secondary education as well as a profession.

In the 5-year period seven new schools were opened and eight were modernized. Some eleven hostels and nine blocks containing common rooms and catering facilities were constructed. New, skilled teachers and production training experts with excellent reputations at enterprises have joined the schools. These facts were quoted at a conference of Minskaya Oblast Vocational and Technical School training staff.

T.A. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskiy Obkom, attended the conference.

COMMENTARY ON COMPETITION, TECHNICAL PROGRESS

PM151608 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 September 81 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Prof Ye. Torkanovskiy, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, under the headline "Time of Introduction." Noting that the introduction of scientific and technical solutions is not only the concern of scientists "but is also to no lesser and possibly to a greater degree a task for enterprises, production associations, ministries and departments," Torkanovskiy argues that the implementation of the production plan is of prime importance here and that "this is correspondingly reflected in the organization of competition." The importance of technical progress indicators in competition must be increased, he writes. Torkanovsky outlines ways in which this can be achieved, and notes also the roles of other means of intensifying the role of competition in accelerating scientific and technical progress, such as forms of competition which promote the growth of the masses' technical creativity and the organization of competition for the fulfillment of targeted comprehensive programs. At present, Torkanovskiy concludes, competition is usually "organized separately between the scientific institutions and production collectives, that is, broken down into the stages of the scientific and production cycle. Competition involving both scientific research institutes and enterprises linked by contracts on creative collaboration, that is, for the scientific and production cycle as a whole, would be far more effective."

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING

LD102316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] At an expanded session of the board of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry on 10 September, the results of the industry's work for the last eight months and the tasks for ensuring the fulfillment of the yearly plan were reviewed. Much attention was paid to further increasing production efficiency and the output of consumer goods and improving their quality. Attention was also paid to the economical use of raw and finished materials. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers spoke at the board session.

AZERBAIJAN MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

PM140811 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 September 81 carries on page 2, a 2,200-word AZERINFORM report entitled "At the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers" which discussed the "results of the verification by the USSR People's Control Committee of the fulfillment of the party and government demands on raising the quality of the products of the republic's light industry enterprises." After alleging "shortcomings" in the work of certain enterprises and their leaders, the report criticizes the light industry ministry's "leadership" for "slow" implementation of measures of improvement and "serious omissions" in work with cadres. The report then carries details of punishments meted out to particular officials.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH COAL RESERVES--New coal reserves have been tapped in the Kazakh SSR. The work underway will facilitate the achievement of the targets of the 5-year development plan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Sep 81 GF]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON RSFSR HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM151531 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 2

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "Make Haste, Grain Grower!"]

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the following work had been carried out on Russian fields by 7 September:

Sixty-three million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut, which is 88 percent of the plan. The grain had been threshed from 60.8 million hectares.

Twelve million hectares of winter crops had been sown, which is 62 percent of the planned area. Fall plowing had been carried out on 25 million hectares.

Thirty-five million tons of fodder units had been procured--half the planned quantity.

Lifting of potatoes began earlier than usual. Those who have used industrial cultivation techniques are again at an advantage. Leading farms in Bryanskaya, Kalinskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts are getting over 200 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are endeavoring to ensure efficient equipment utilization right away. But some farms are biding their time. Yet farmers have the task of harvesting 1.8 million hectares of potatoes before 25 September. They must not dawdle.

The mass harvest of sunflowers and corn for silage is upon us. The replenishment of fodder stocks and the use of every opportunity to do this--this task is still an acute one. Corn growers on the Lenin and Novoye Zhizn Kolkhozes and the Storozhevoye Sovkhoz in Tulakaya Oblast are harvesting 600 and more quintals of green matter per hectare. The cobs have ripened well and their nutrient content is high. This makes it possible to acquire an 18-month stock of fodder for livestock raising. But, unfortunately, not everyone in the oblast is as keen. A number of rayons had managed to prepare only 12-15 percent of the silage by the beginning of September.

This year farmers in Ulyanovskaya Oblast have switched to the waste-free technique of harvesting agricultural crops and are making efficient use of potato haulms. The mixed silage procurement rate has risen in other oblasts, fodder procurement is going well in Stavropolskiy Kray. Almost 40 percent of the planned green matter has been trenched in Mordovskaya ASSR.

The fodder procurement rate is a little up on last year in the RSFSR as a whole. But this is no grounds for complacency. There is every opportunity to take more from the land. For example, only 49 percent of the planned straw has been laid in. It has been stacked on 48 million hectares, which is only 80 percent of the threshed area. The straw procurement plan has been fulfilled in the Central Chernozem Region and in the Chuvashskaya and Mariyskaya ASSR's, but in Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts farmers have done only two-thirds of the work. Some 54 percent of the straw has been gathered in Kurganskaya Oblast.

COSMOS-1307 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 SEP

LD160816 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1307, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday. It has onboard scientific apparatus for the exploration of outerspace.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--90.4 min., maximum distance from the earth 419 kilometres, minimum distance 209 kilometres. The orbit's inclination 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RESEARCHES MHD GENERATORS

LD130237 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences passed the decision to set up a research centre concerned with mhd-generators. It will go up next to the Ryazan thermal power station in the heart of Russia. In 1982 the world's first commercial and mhd-generator will begin to be built there. It will be put into operation by the end of the current five-year period (1985).

The mhd-generator is coupled with the conventional steam turbine (and will one day be coupled with the generating unit of the atomic power station) in order to substantially raise the efficiency of converting heat into electricity and thus ensure large fuel savings. Today the efficiency of the world's best thermal power stations does not exceed 40-42 percent. At the Ryazan station the mhd-generator will be added to a conventional 300 mw power pack, and its capacity will grow to 500 mw as a result. The first mhd-generator will be put into operation at the Moscow thermal station in 1971 [as received]; the capacity of the unit was 25 mw.

The principle of the operation of the unit is as follows: Plasma heated to nearly 3,000 degrees centigrade is fed into the channel of the generator positioned within a superconductive magnet. When plasma interacts with the magnetic field, direct electric current is generated and taken off with the help of the electrodes fixed in the walls of the channel. Subsequently it is converted into alternate current.

In addition to fuel savings, the mhd-generator has other advantages: It is easy to start and stop, and hence can be used in the intermittent regime. This makes for the flexibility of the basic power pack with which the generator is coupled, and in this way one of the more acute problems in the operation of the power system can be resolved.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV SPEECH AT 'SVYAZ-81'

A comparison of the item entitled "Tikhonov Greets Communications-81 Participants" which appeared on page U 1 of the 3 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with Tikhonov message published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 September reveals the following differences:

PRAVDA begins: [Text] To the participants and guests in the international specialized exhibition "Systems and Means of Communication" ("Syvaz-81").

On behalf of the Soviet Government and on my own account I cordially greet the participants and...

Paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...the whole world. Communication at the...

Paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...peace on earth. The Soviet Government expresses confidence that...

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...peace and progress. I wish the exhibition participants and guests successes in this noble cause.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS--Leningrad, 10 Sep, TASS--Leningrad machine-builders have begun the manufacture of the bodies of two 500-thousand-kw reactors, marking the start of work to produce equipment for the USSR's first nuclear heat-and-power plants. The building of boilers, running on nuclear fuel, is envisaged in the guidelines for the USSR economic and social development in the next 20 years. Their production will highlight a new stage in the development of nuclear power engineering. One such plant, for instance, will relieve the national economy of the necessity of carrying nearly half a million tons of coal a year to the country's European part. It will also be able to provide enough heat for a residential area with a population of 400 thousand. The plants will feature the highest standards of reliability and safety. The reactors will be enclosed in air-tight steel bodies, placed in monolithic concrete casings and installed underground. The first nuclear heat-and-power plant is to be put into service in the current five-year period (1976-80). [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 10 Sep 81 LD]

REVIEW MARKS END OF 'ZAPAD-81' EXERCISES

PM161108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 2

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents report: "Such a Soldier Is Invincible"]

[Excerpt] Region of the "Zapad-81" exercises, 12 Sep--The customary silence again reins over expanses of Belorussia and the Baltic republics. The din of fierce training battles has ended. The troops that took part in the "Zapad-81" exercises assembled for a field review.

The clock showed 1630. The commander of the troops taking part in the review, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, reported to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, that the troops were ready for review.

The USSR defense minister drove along the motionless and precise ranks and greeted motorized riflemen, tankmen, sailors, members of landing forces and representatives of the other categories of troops. He congratulated them on the successful end of the exercises. A mighty "hurrah!" thundered out in response.

After inspecting the troops, the USSR defense minister mounted the rostrum and delivered a speech.

In response there rang out a loud shout of "hurrah!"

The anthems of the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR were played. The salvos of an artillery salute thundered out.

The order "fall in by your vehicle" was given. The crews took their places.

The ceremonial march began. It was viewed from the rostrum by: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers; generals, admirals and officers; representatives of Belorussia's party, soviet and public organizations, and guests from the Baltic republics.

The persons invited by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to the "Zapad-81" exercises were present at the review; Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgaria's minister of national defense; Army Gen L.Czinege, Hungary's defense minister; Army Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolia's defense minister; Lt Gen C. Olteanu, Romania's minister of national defense; Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; and General of Arms F. Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and Poland's first deputy minister of national defense.

The field review was opened by the vehicles carrying Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District troops; Col Gen S.I. Postnikov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District troops, and Vice Adm I.M. Kapitanets, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet. During the exercises the formations, units and subunits under their command resolved complex "combat" tasks.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PARTY WORK

PM151016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "On a Level With the Party's Demands"]

[Excerpts] A conference-seminar of army and navy political organ organizational party work section and department chiefs and party commission secretaries was held on 25-26 August at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

Its participants discussed a report by Lt Gen V. Balakirev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Organizational Party Work Directorate, "On Improving Party Organization Work in the Army and Navy in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions"; and a report by Vice Adm P. Medvedev, executive secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Commission, "On the Work of Political Organ Party Commissions in Verifying Communist Observance of the Demands of the CPSU Rules."

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke at the conference-seminar. In the period since the 26th party congress, he said, all we communists have recognized with still greater force the tremendous, historic significance and magnetism of its ideas. The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist document, a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and a model of creative analysis of the modern stage of the USSR's development, of the whole world situation and of the problems of mature socialism's further progress. It oriented communists and all our people toward resolving the interconnected tasks of communist creation and the consolidation of peace.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev dwelt on certain questions of the international situation. It is typified by a sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness and by intensified attempts on the part of militarist forces, primarily in the United States, to achieve unilateral military advantages over socialism with far-reaching intent and far-reaching consequences. A profound comprehension by army and navy communists and all personnel of the reasons for the growing military danger, the ability to analyze the changes occurring in the military and political situation, to draw the correct conclusions from it and constantly to maintain high vigilance and combat readiness--this is the primary demand made today on the activity of military councils, political organs, all command and political cadres and party and Komsomol organizations in the army and navy.

Recalling the high appraisal given to the Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev paid great attention to the work of political organs and party organizations in the practical fulfillment of its decisions, in ensuring a radical turn toward dealing with problems of quality and effectiveness in combat studies, eradicating shortcomings in combat training, organizing competition, further strengthening military discipline and organization and raising military cadres' responsibility for tasks entrusted to them. The role of the political organs and party organizations must be still more active and offensive in resolving these and other problems. Going on to dwell on problems of intraparty work, Comrade A.A.Yepishev stressed that the point of departure in party building is the question of party membership. Army and navy political organs and party organizations as a whole consistenly implement CPSU Congress demands and Central Committee resolutions on the selection and training of party reinforcements. These questions must continue to be at the center of their activity. They are required to be constantly concerned to intensify party influence on key sectors, to admit those who really are the very best into the party, to check more thoroughly the political, professional and moral qualities of those joining the party and to eliminate instances of inadmissible haste in examining applications for admission to the party.

The primary party organizations have strengthened in organizational and political terms in recent years. However, some of them do not have sufficient mastery of method in the political approach to resolving practical tasks and sometimes lose sight of the main element, which is the personal example set by communists. In some places there is a passion for assemblies and meetings, a desire to meet every event in life by adopting a decision which sometimes has nothing concrete about it. There is another extreme--when comrades introduce bureaucratic methods into the work of party organizations--which, of course, diverts party organizations from their distinctive work methods. It is perfectly obvious that party committees, party bureaus and primary party organization secretaries must be instructed more concretely in methods of politically influencing the fulfillment of tasks facing them and that fuller use must be made for this purpose of meetings, seminars and individual instructions.

Stressing the importance of checking on the execution of party decisions, Comrade A.A. Yepishev noted that it remains a problem area in the work of a number of political organs. Particularly worrying is the poor reaction to the decisions of party meetings and communists' critical remarks and suggestions. This kind of attitude inhibits the development of criticism and self-criticism, creates a gulf between words and deeds and generates conditions for formalism in party work.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and Verification of Execution in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," which stresses that the party apparatus' most important task at the moment is to organically combine monitoring with practical work on the fulfillment of party and government directives. This demand must be most diligently implemented by all army and navy political organs. Attention must also be paid to financially autonomous organizations' primary party organizations' full utilization of the right to monitor administration activity.

Comrade A.A. Yepishev devoted much attention in his speech to question relating to ideological work. They have been and always will be at the focus of political organs' and party organizations' attention. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed, he said, that in the light of the CPSU Central Committee 26 April 1979 resolution, we must reorganize many areas and spheres of ideological work. The essence of the reorganization is to transform each party organization into a center of day-to-day ideological and educational activity, to ensure unity of ideological, educational and organizational work and to strengthen propaganda and agitations' ties with the forces' life, training and discipline. All this must be reflected in the life of every political organ and every party organization. We must raise the standard of ideological and theoretical training of communists and pay greater attention to each form of party training and political and Marxist-Leninist instruction and to the quality and effectiveness of ideological measures. This is the area for which the entire apparatus of political organs and all party committee and party bureau personnel are responsible.

Analyzing the activity of political directorate and political department party commissions, Comrade A.A. Yepishev noted that many of them have markedly increased demands and started to show greater principledness in assessing communists' observance of party, state and military discipline. At the same time, some party commissions can be indulgent when examining questions of party membership. They sometimes make inadequate use of preventive party measures against communists who stray from party norms, and sometimes all they do is examine personal matters and impose party penalties when misdemeanors have already been committed. The main purpose of party commissions' work is to prevent misdemeanors and to devote all their activity to enhancing communists' responsibility for implementing party policy. In connection with the forthcoming reports and elections in army and navy party organizations, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev set the task of carefully preparing every party meeting and indicated the need for a profound analysis of work on the fulfillment of 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a principled assessment of existing shortcomings in party political work and the determining of measures to improve its quality and efficiency. In conclusion, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev expressed confidence that army and navy party organization personnel will work even harder to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will make a fitting contribution to further increasing the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces.